

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1871.—Vol. XLI. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) (PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)
HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
GREAT ROYALTON, ROOHE CONSOLS, CASTLE AN DINAS.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in the above shares (tin), which are recommended for immediate purchase. At Great Royalton the new lode at the 22 is worth £30 per fathom.
Business in WILLOWBURY (Lead) shares.
Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—
25 Asheton, £24.
150 Anglo-Australian, 3s.
30 Aberdunant, £140.
30 Austral. Unit., 12s. 6d.
20 Bwadrain Cons., 30s.
40 Bof., £37.
20 Birdseye Creek, £23.
25 Bronfloyd, £24.
75 Chontales, £2 paid, 34s. 6d.
30 Caegynon, 19s. 9d.
1 Carn Brea, £140.
25 Don Pedro, £22.
50 Drake Wall, 12s. 6d.
5 Eberhardt, £35.
15 East Caradon, £44.
10 East Lovell, £18.
100 Eclipses, 17s.
15 East Van, £10.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Bog, Pennerley, East Van, Caegynon, Perkins Beach, Minor Hill, Utah, and Eberhardt.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Wheat Grenville, East Wheel Grenville, Treleigh Wood, Wheat Crebor, and West Caradon Mines specially recommended.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT,
5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. THOMPSON'S "Investment Circular" for July now ready; post free, price 6d.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.
Monthly Circular for July now ready; post free, 6d.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HARMONY and MONTAGUE.—I recommend the immediate purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 64 shares only, of £50 fully paid-up. Full particulars upon application.

I ADVISE THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES, viz.:
HARMONY and MONTAGUE (LIMITED). TIN and COPPER, in the parish of Redruth, Cornwall. In 64 shares of £50 each, fully paid-up.
HARLEIGH SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, AND SULPHUR (LIMITED). Merionethshire. In 8000 shares of £5 each, fully paid-up.
EAST TERRAS (LIMITED). TIN, in the parish of St. Stephens, Cornwall. In 25,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid-up.
Full particulars upon application to—
T. SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN LEAN, M.E. AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
5, AUSTIN FRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
We strongly advise the purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares for a great rise in price. The agent confirms his previous report that hundreds of tons of lead is discovered. This will be one of the greatest mines in the Principality, and we believe the shares will go to £20 per share. We can offer 65 or any less portion if applied for at once at £3 each.
JOHN LEAN and Co., 5, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

SHARES WANTED in the FOLLOWING MINES:—
State the number and lowest price:—Carn Brea, South Frances, Kitty (Lelant), Eberhardt, and New Seton. South Condurow, West Chiverton, East Lovell, and 250 Eclipses, and no reasonable one will be refused.
H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—
25 Asheton, £24.
50 Almda, 24s. 5d.
20 Anglo-Argen., 17s. 6d.
40 Birdseye Cr., £23.
20 Bronfloyd, £24.
25 Bwadrain Cons., 30s.
25 Bwadrain Consols.
1 Carn Brea, £140.
4 Cook's Kitchen, £22.
20 Cefn Consols.
25 Chiverton Moor, £23.
10 Dolwen, 17s. 6d.
50 Drake Wall, 12s. 6d.
1 Dolcoath, £108.
1 Devon Consols, £105.
10 East Lovell, £18.
5 Eberhardt, £35.
100 Exceclior.
5 G. Grenville, £3 6s 3d.
5 East Van, £10.
50 Port Phillip, 17s.
40 Perkins Beach, 38s 6d.
5 Providence, £27.
50 Pstarcana, £2.
20 Pacific, £9 11s. 3d.
30 Rhydallog.
10 Roman Grav., £19.
15 South Aurora, £5 17s 6d.
50 So. Heodsfoot, 13s.
3 South Crofty, £17.
20 So. Condurow, £5 3s 3d.
20 So. Darren, 21s. 9d.
60 Thornhill Reef, 38s 3d.
5 Tankerville, £17 18s 6d.
150 Taquarill, 6s. 6d.
10 Utah.
20 W. Grenville, £65.
5 W. Chiverton, £24.
50 Wheel Crebor, 31s.
20 W. Tanker., £3 13s. 9d.
20 W. Drake Wall, 4s.

CAUTION.—THE SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING SHARES with PRICES ANNEXED offers the PUBLIC the BEST CRITERION of their REAL MARKET VALUE; but is, doubtless, the BANE of FICTITIOUS quotations. EARLY APPLICATIONS are SOLICITED for the following SHARES:—20 Aberdunant, 15s.; 10 Terras, 29s.; 10 East Llangynog, fully paid, £2 7s. 6d.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
75 Perkins Beach, £119s.; 10 Tankerville, £173s.; 50 West Tankerville, £314s. 6d.; 5 Carn Brea, £145s.; 60 Prince of Wales, 22s. 9d.; 10 Perran Wheel Vyvan, 15s. 9d.; 100 West Caradon, 16s. 6d.; 70 Wheel Crebor, 30s. 6d.; 165 Crenver and Wheel Valley, £5 11s. 3d.; 20 East Van; 155 East Terras; 40 Blaen Caelan; 25 West Basset; 20 Wheel Grenville, £6 1s.; 25 Polbreun, £57s.; 75 South Roman Gravels; 6 West Chiverton, 25s.; 100 Gwydyr Park, 19s.; 2 Wheel Margaret, £144s.; 150 Australian United (Gold), 17s.; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 8s.; 50 Pstarcana, 18s. 3d.; 30 Sweetland Creek, £4 3s. 6d.; 200 Sao Vicente, 5s. 3d.; 20 South Aurora.

Mr. BUDGE especially recommends the immediate purchase of Bwadrain Consols shares. The shares must rise considerably in price.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS, TANKERVILLE, ROMAN GRAVELS.
Full particulars of these mines will be found in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c.," of Friday, June 30, No. 641, price 6d. each, forwarded on application.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. W. H. CUEL, L.,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines every evening (free).
References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Has FOR SALE the following shares for cash, and free of all commission:—
25 Asheton.
10 Assheton.
25 Bog.
5 Carn Brea.
5 Cook's Kitchen.
20 Drake Wall.
20 East Lovell.
10 Great Laxey.
NEW HENDRA.—It affords me much pleasure in calling attention to this. Daily Price List on application.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.
Eight edition. "How to Invest, and What to Select." Now ready, post free for seven stamps.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—
25 Bog.
12 Bronfloyd, £2 5s.
2 Carn Brea, £125.
20 Cefn Consols.
50 Crebor, £1 9s. 6d.
10 Ding Dong.
50 East Lovell, £18.
50 East Rhydallog.
25 East Seton, £1 6d.
50 Great So. Chiverton, offer wanted.
10 Great Vor, £10.
10 Grunville, £5 17s.
20 North Crofty, £2 9s.
30 North Pool.
2 North Roskear, £15.
25 Parys Mount, £3 5s.
20 Pennerley, £4 7s. 6d.
40 Perkins Beach, £2.
5 Roman Grav., £19 9s.
50 Rosewall Hill, £1 3s 6d.
50 Rhydallog.
20 So. Condurow, £5 7s 6d.
50 South Darren, £1 1s.
100 Sh. Roman Gravels, £1 11s.
50 South Van, 5s.
10 Tankerville, £11 15s.
40 Terras.
100 Tin Hill, 5s.
10 Trevarrack.
3 W. Chiverton, £24.
20 West Esgrail Lie, £23.
100 West Rhydallog, 10s.
10 West Tanker., £3 12s.
20 Wh. Agar, £1 4s.
5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £9 10s.
5 Wheel Margaret, £16

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LEMMER, Secretary.

MESSRS. EDWARD BREWIS AND CO.,
18 AND 19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., are in a position to treat with small or large capitalists and others requiring sound Mining Shares on terms which must lead to profitable results.
Respectable guarantees given of good faith.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, E.C.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
34, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
AN OFFER WANTED for the following SHARES (or any part of same):—
5 Tankerville, £18.
20 East Caradon, £43.
25 Wheel Uny, £3 3s. 9d.
10 Eberhardt, £35.
50 Llanarmon, £1 8s. 9d., fully paid.
45 Rhydallog.
5 Gt. Vor, £10.
60 New Beldin, 12s. 6d.
35 Bog, £2 5s. 9d.
60 East Llangynog.
5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).
5 Roman Grav., £19.
20 So. Herodsfoot, offer wanted.
50 Pennerley, £4 13s. 9d.
100 Taquarill, 3s. 9d. dis.
20 Cefn Consols, £23.
50 W. Tankerville, £3 13s 9d.
100 Gwydyr Park, 18s. 9d.
25 So. Rom. Grav. £1 11s 3d.
60 Perkins Beach, £1 18s 0d.
10 Utah.
20 Gt. Lovell, offer wtd.
25 Terras Tin.
20 Sweetland Cr., £4 2s 9d.
5 W. Chiverton, £24.
20 Queen.
30 Virtuous Lady.
Mr. HENRY MANSELL recommends the purchase of Great Wheel Vor, East Llangynog, South Condurow, and West Tankerville for an immediate rise in price from present quotations.
References exchanged.
A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following mines, at net prices:—
West Chiverton. Perkins Beach. Utah.
Great Vor. Sweetland Creek. East Lovell.
Pennerley. Roman Gravels. Eberhardt.
East Van. South Aurora. East Llangynog.
Tankerville. West Tankerville. Wheel Crebor.
Bankers: London and Westminster (Established Twenty Years).

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
FOR SALE—
10 East Lovell, £19.
10 Grenville, £74.
1 Carn Brea, £145.
10 Uny, £73.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £29.
5 W. Chiverton, £28.
20 South Condurow.
EBERHARDT and AUBORA strongly recommended for a great rise.
RADNOR MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Particulars on application.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

THE UNDERSIGNED TRANSACTS BUSINESS AT MARKET NET PRICES IN—
CORNISH, WELSH, and FOREIGN MINES.

Every information will be furnished on application, and it is solicited to further business that those applying, whether to buy or sell, will state the number of shares. At any time the current market prices will be forwarded at the close of the day on receipt of a stamped envelope. The large amount of business daily done in Welsh and selected Cornish mines admits of the public investing profitably.
WANTED, shares in Cook's Kitchen, Wheel Uny, Margaret, North Crofty, Trumpet Consols, Tincroft, Dolcoath, Carn Camborne, West Frances, South Condurow, West Basset.
JAMES BRANCHLEY, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, and Mining Exchange (Established Eighteen Years).

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES,
32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

We are safe in advising to our client and capitalists immediate purchase in the EAST LLANGYNOG Mine. From the great discovery of lead, and the more recent improvement this mine is not only developing itself satisfactory, but is deemed to be one of the great, if not the greatest, prizes in the Principality.
A. F. and Co. have for sale any portion of 50 shares.
All kind of marketable securities dealt in for cash or account.
A. FISHER and Co., 32, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Fourth Edition. Now ready, post free, sixpence.
INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS FOR 1871.
CHARLES THOMAS, 3, Great St. Helen's, London.

New edition, 1870, price 6d.,
SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW
Also, price 1s.,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.
By GEORGE DAVIES, O.E.
Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, O.E. (late John Davies and Son).
Established 1835.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Pacific Gold. Perkins Beach. West Esgrail Lie.
Sweetland Creek. Utah. Powell United.
Birdseye. Eclipses. Bog.
Mary Ann. Tincroft. Pennerley.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Business operations in Mining Shares negotiated at close market rates.
Daily Price-List on application.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., is prepared to deal at close market prices in all description of Mine Shares.
THE ECLIPSE GOLD AND SILVER MINE is strongly recommended, only a little time being required to complete the necessary machinery to ensure large profits. Nothing can be better than the reports from the mine, which is being largely developed, and shows plenty of gold and silver ore.
Business in Carn Brea, Ding Dong, Great Vor, and South Crofty shares.

MR. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
References exchanged. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following SHARES at close net prices:—
Van. West Chiverton. Tincroft.
Tankerville. West Chiverton. Cook's Kitchen.
Perkins Beach. Wheel Jano. Providence.
Llanarmon. Herodsfoot. Dolcoath.
Lovell Consols. The Lovell. East Chiverton.
The Staffordshire Brick and Tile Company's shares are worth attention at present price.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
At the rate of One Guinea per annum, we give investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.

GEORGE BEDFORD AND CO., 10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, E.C.,
SWORN BROKERS, BUY and SELL all classes of SECURITIES at the closest prices, and, from many years' experience, are prepared to give advice to investors in Railways, Banks, Foreign Bonds, and British and Foreign Mines.

FOR SALE, EACH NET, OR PART:—
1 Carn Brea. 25 Rosewall Hill, £11.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £27.
50 So. Condurow, £57.
10 Marke Valley, £63.
3 Trumpet Con., £27.
25 Caegynog, 19s. 3d.
10 Bronfloyd, £22.
3 Providence, £27.
5 Margaret.
20 Great Laxey, £163.
2 North Roskear, £20.
15 Agar, 22s. 6d.
26 Bog, £34.
5 East Basset, £23.
Apply to Messrs. J. BISHOP and Co., Sharedealers, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

MR. ALFRED JONES, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
72, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON.
Mr. JONES has the following SHARES FOR SALE, either for cash or account:—
100 Anglo-Argen., 12s.
20 Blaen Caelan, 30s.
120 Budnick Consols, 11s.
20 W. Godolphin, 15s. 6d.
50 Drake Wall, 12s.
100 Eclipses, 15s.
50 Great Royaton.
70 Gwydyr Park, 17s.
50 Parys Mountain, 10s.
10 Perkins Beach.
100 Prince of Wales, 21s.
80 Port Phillip, 14s.
20 North Roskear, £20.
60 Roman Gravels, £19.
20 Utah, £20.
WANTED TO BUY—50 Parys Mountain; 10 Perkins Beach.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN MINING AND OTHER COMPANIES.
THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY,
165, STRAND, LONDON.
Can recommend a few BONA FIDE MINING INVESTMENTS, paying large dividends at low prices at present; and the Agency can also advise speculators how to avoid losses in mining.—June 30, 1871.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, and other Securities of all descriptions.
Dividends at the rate of 6, 10, and 15 per cent.
Consult Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS.
Sent free by post on application to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Stock and Share Dealer, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

INVESTORS IN SEARCH OF GOOD SOUND PROPERTIES,
paying 10 to 20 per cent. per annum, should send for the Sixth Edition of "BRITAIN'S METAL MINES," price 1s., or free per post 1s. 1d. A complete Guide to their Laws, Usages, Localities, Statistics, and Share Market.
By JOHN B. PIKE,
Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

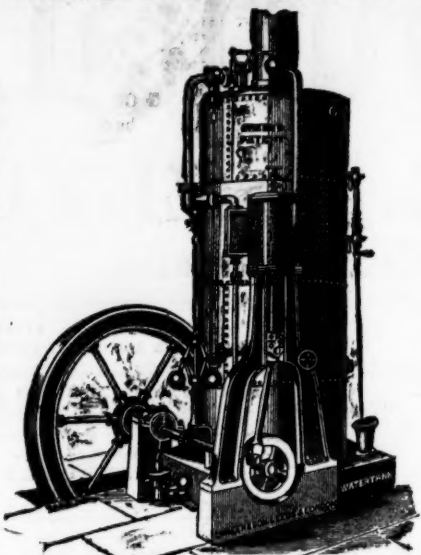
FORTY TERRAS (TIN) SHARES FOR SALE, at £2 each.
Will shortly be £10 each.
Apply to "Veritas," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

THE MINING SHARES INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS TO BE MADE BY THE COMPANY ON THE SECURITY OF SHARES IN DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.
By Order of the Board, CHARLES HURLETT, Secretary
Offices, 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
E. and Co. will only advise their clients to purchase in what they believe to be bona fide stocks (their judgment based upon 37 years' experience), such stocks calculated to be marketably remunerative and dividend-paying. Information and advice given to parties holding shares not having daily quotations.
E. and Co. would also caution the public against the system of advertising lists of shares for sale, at prices which are frequently used as decoy ducks, for the purpose of palming off valueless stocks, and often when they are applied to for bona fide shares advertised by them, invariably is the answer that such shares are sold; no doubt thousands of investors could endorse this fact.
ENDEAN and Co.'s Bureau of Investments for July will be ready for issue on Monday next, and will be forwarded free on application.
ENDEAN and Co. have business in all marketable securities.
85, Gracechurch-street

GREEN'S PATENT BOILERS, WITH INVERTED CYLINDER ENGINE COMBINED

Specialty adapted for Contractors, Joiners, and Builders,
Cabinet-makers, Brick-makers, Farmers, Mills, Dye-
houses, Workshops, Printing-offices, &c.



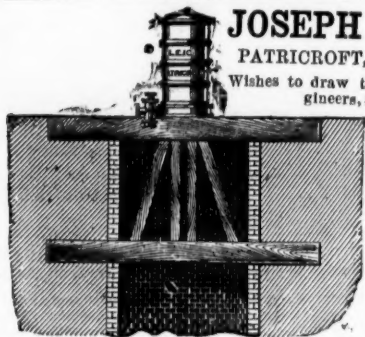
For Exportation they are invaluable, being sent out in
complete working order, ready for
immediate use.

The above Engines and Boilers are constructed in an exceedingly substantial and simple manner, every part being easy of access, consequently can be readily understood and managed; they are fitted with governors, equilibrium throttle valve, stop valve, safety valve, feed pump, water and steam gauges complete. The foundation plate answers the purpose of feed water tank, in which the water is heated before passing into the boiler, and also of an ash-pit, and no brickwork or foundation is required.

N.B.—Upwards of 600 of these Engines and Boilers are now at work, giving entire satisfaction.

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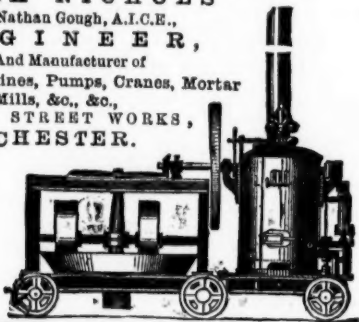
THOMAS GREEN AND SON,
SMITHFIELD IRONWORKS, LEEDS;
And 54 and 55, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.



JOSEPH D. LEIGH,
PATRICROFT, near MANCHESTER,
Wishes to draw the attention of Mining En-
gineers, and others, to his

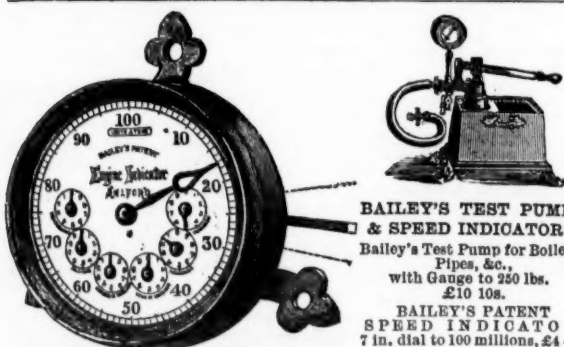
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Also, every description of
WINDING
ENGINES.

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Late Nathan Gough, A.I.C.E.,
ENGINEER,
And Manufacturer of
Portable Engines, Pumps, Cranes, Mortar
Mills, &c., &c.,
BACK QUAY STREET WORKS,
MANCHESTER.



THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK
AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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SPRING STEEL, EDEN TOOLS MARKED
GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON
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Springs and Buffers.

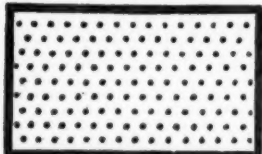
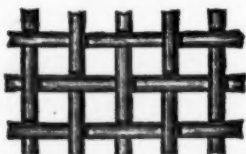
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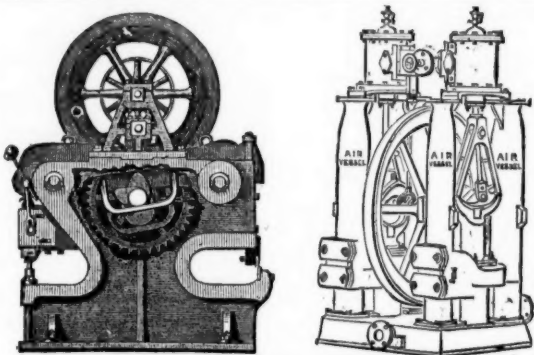
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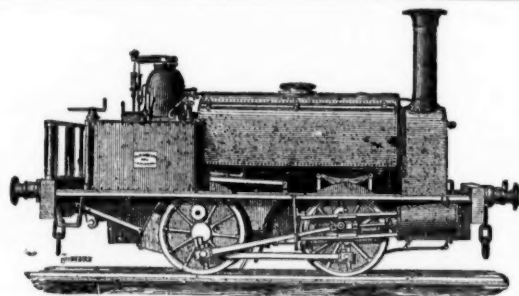
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Meetings of Mining Companies.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

The annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, Mr. JOHN HOCKIN in the chair.

The MANAGING DIRECTOR having read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the previous one, the directors' report, a full abstract of which was published in last week's *Mining Journal*, was submitted.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the reception and adoption of the report, said:—The report which we now present to you enters very fully, as usual, into the details of the company's operations. It contains reports, very carefully drawn up, by each of your principal officers at the mines, and concludes with a very able and exhaustive summary by your superintendent of the several works executed during 1870. I will begin the few remarks I have to make with the subject that stands in its first pages, and which is the most important as regards the future of your undertaking—i.e., the progress made in the works for re-opening and future working the mines in depth. The sinking has gone on steadily and successfully during the year, and you will, no doubt, have observed with satisfaction that we have accomplished in A shaft just 1 fm. a month more sinking than was sunk in the preceding year, though the rock has been harder, and, from the depth being greater, the raising the water and debris has been more laborious. In B shaft an increase of water has impeded us, but now the pumps are at work, as we hope they would be in May, this is not likely to cause further delay. For this increased progress we are much indebted to dynamite, for by its agency we accomplished during the early months of this year, when it was almost exclusively used, quite double the work we could have hoped to have done with gunpowder. There is still great difficulty, delay, and expense attending the shipping it, owing to the wholly unnecessary restrictions placed upon its transport and storage by the Nitro-Glycerine Act, but we succeeded in getting one shipment made last month, and a further shipment is being made this day at Liverpool, so that I hope we may not be without it for any lengthened period. In Brazil, I am glad to take the opportunity to say that the authorities, fostering as they always do the mining interests, afford us every facility for its transport. Equally good and satisfactory progress has been made in the surface and other works necessary for opening the mines by means of the new shafts. The successful inauguration of the extensive water-courses by which the motive power is conveyed to the new wheels and returned to the old works, and the fixing and setting in motion the permanent pumps in the shafts, are most important results achieved during the year, calculated to give relief from that anxiety which is naturally felt whilst newly-projected works are incomplete. The total expenditure on account of these works has been 16,209*l.* for surface works, and 19,316*l.* for shaft work proper—i.e., sinking, hauling the debris and water, timbering, providing and fixing the pump—making the whole 35,525*l.* The sinking has thus far been accomplished for less than the estimated price, and it is not believed, unless some unforeseen difficulty arises, that it will exceed the estimates. The surface works have, however, thus far, and will ultimately it is believed, exceed the estimates. This arises from its having been deemed wise and prudent to extend the original plan, so as to ensure an amount of power and efficiency for future working under the new system on which full reliance can be placed. An additional outlay, under this head, of about the sum of 3000*l.* will also be occasioned by the unforeseen destruction and the necessary reconstruction of the Bahu pumps. In regard to the general operations at the mines, you will have observed that though we had not been able to obtain as much mineral for treatment as was obtained during the previous year, yet the yield has been better, and consequently the falling off in the gold produce has not been in the same ratio as the falling off in the mineral. We have every reason to hope that we may be able to keep up the supply of mineral during the current year to at least the quantity obtained during 1870, for though we do not anticipate being able to obtain any mineral from the upper sections of the Bahu Mine, the only mineral available there being under water, the last two months' working induces us to believe with some confidence that the Gamba and Cachoeira Mines will supply monthly as much, if not more, mineral than was obtained from all sources during 1870. If this can be done the change from the Bahu to the Gamba as the source from whence the chief supply is to be obtained until the Bahu lode is reached in depth will be a satisfactory and important one, as in the Gamba we are working on a strong main lode, similar in many respects to the great lode of Morro Velho, though not so large nor so rich, but which is not likely to be exhausted, whereas the mineral I have referred to as having been accessible in the Bahu before the water rose and covered it is mineral left standing here and there, when the main body of the lode was excavated. We have, therefore, mineral both in the Gamba and East Cachoeira that can be relied on for any length of time in the former, and for at least two years in the latter. It is hoped, too, that during the current year some help may be obtained in the way of mineral from the Gaia Mine. A very important question under existing circumstances, as I said last year, is the loss of gold in treatment. The average loss of the last three years may be taken at a little over 1 oitava, or 2½ dwts., value about 8s. 6d., per ton of mineral treated. This on the tonnage of the three years amounts to the large sum of 69,000*l.* This gold is exceedingly fine, almost imperceptible, and is, therefore, very difficult to deal with. We must acknowledge to some little disappointment at no real improvement having taken place in this respect during 1870, but from the strenuous exertions now being made at the mines to recover a further portion of this loss we do not despair of seeing the loss still further reduced. In regard to the cost, it will be seen by the comparative statement account, No. 7, that the increase in last year's cost has been 7600*l.* The increase in the rate of exchange, over which your officers have no control, accounts for 7100*l.*; and you will see that there is an increase of 500*l.* for stores shipped, and duties and carriage of the same, so that this year's work has been conducted at a still less outlay for labour than the work was for the year 1869, which is highly creditable to your superintendent and other officers. As to the loss of the year, if satisfaction can be felt on such a subject, it is satisfactory to know that it was all incurred in the first half of the year. I reported a loss to you at Christmas, you may remember, of 5977*l.*, whereas the total loss of the year is only 5024*l.*, so that we have recovered during the second half of the year 950*l.* of the loss incurred in the first half. On the Fernam Paes Estate the Gaia level has been driven the distance calculated for reaching the lode, so that it is probable that the advices to be received to-morrow may inform us that the lode has been reached. I now come to finance. The cash in England and Brazil is 20,000*l.*, whereas the liabilities to Aug. 13 are 25,000*l.* The reserved fund securities amount to 21,405*l.*, out of which 3889*l.* is due to the new shaft account, which we have not transferred, because we expect to receive almost daily further sums on account of the Newcastle property. This leaves 17,515*l.* as the amount of the reserve fund, after paying new shaft expenses up to March 31. At the rate of expenditure of the last twelve months this may be considered equal to the cost for this account up to the end of March, 1872; but as temporary advances have to be obtained to meet the drafts against gold shipped until it comes to market, we, as a matter of precaution, ask you to authorise us to borrow to the extent of 5000*l.* beyond the reserve fund, for which purpose I shall have to propose a resolution. This is only a temporary measure, which we may or may not have recourse to. At the next meeting, at Christmas, we shall be in a position to judge better what our requirements are likely to be, and we then propose to lay before you our financial scheme; but we desire now to make it known that we shall take no step without taking you into our council. Our desire is to avoid, if possible, making calls, and with your help we trust there will be no difficulty in carrying out an arrangement which will make such a step unnecessary. I have now given all the explanation which it occurs to me you may desire regarding the operations of the year and the position of the company; but I trust if any shareholder present desires further information he will not hesitate to seek it, for our desire is to impart to the proprietors all the information we ourselves possess.

Mr. TENDON did not hear which mine the Chairman had stated would

be permanent, and which would only last two years; he also understood that the estimate for surface works would be exceeded, and would be glad to hear the reason of the 3000*l.* difference.

The CHAIRMAN explained that in Gamba they had a lode that would last for very many years, in fact longer than any of them would live to see it; and in the East Cachoeira they had as much as would take them fully two years to remove. As to the difference of 3000*l.*, there had about six months ago been a fall of ground at Bahu, which had broken their pumps, and this of course they had to make good.

Sir JOHN SWINBURNE enquired what progress was being made with the introduction of dynamite, and whether there was still the same difficulty in shipping it?—The CHAIRMAN said he had recently been able to make two shipments to Rio. He had purchased of Mr. Webb, of Carnarvon, but his stock was now exhausted, so he had sent an order for 4½ tons to Hamburg, where it was manufactured, but owing to an accident at the works he could only obtain a few hundredweights. The order would be completed as soon as the quantity could be manufactured, and if they could ship direct from Hamburg to Rio the whole difficulty would be overcome, for in Brazil they encouraged everything that could tend to the advancement of mining, and, therefore, placed no restriction upon the transport and use of dynamite, being in that respect in advance of Europeans. As to the cost of freight, it was, owing to the restrictions, at present 30 times that charged for other materials, and it was seldom possible to ship it except where the broker took the ship, and was, therefore, interested in making as much out of the freight as possible.

A SHAREHOLDER observed there was now a new invention for using wire-rope as a substitute for rails laid on the ground, and he would think such an invention might be useful to them in certain cases.

The CHAIRMAN said that the wire tramway had not escaped their attention. He went to Brighton when the line was exhibited there, and was quite satisfied with it. As soon as they got a little more in funds they would be quite ready to use it to their Gaboro Mine, from whence they had a distance of about 2½ miles to carry the ore, which did not pay to bring it down on mule-back.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what was the present depth of their shaft, and to what depth they had to sink, also how long it would take to complete.

The CHAIRMAN said that the depth to which they had to sink was 178 fms., and their A shaft was now down 112 fathoms. As to the time, they hoped it would not be so long as two years. They anticipated getting down by the end of 1872, and if they progressed at the rate of 5 fms. per month they would be enabled to accomplish it even before that date.

A SHAREHOLDER would like to know the difference in cost per pound of dynamite and gunpowder?

The CHAIRMAN said that dynamite was about three times the price per pound of gunpowder, but owing to the larger amount of work they could do in a given time he considered it more economical in use.

Sir J. SWINBURNE remarked that it had been proved that dynamite was perfectly safe, yet, in consequence of unnecessary restrictions placed upon its transport and storage, it could not be employed. Powder mills, as a rule, blew up once in seven years, yet those explosions were regarded as accidents that were not preventable, and little was thought of them. He would, therefore, suggest that considerable pressure should be put upon the Government, and quite believed that if pressure were so put the restrictions could be removed. He had not put his resolution in writing, but would propose "That the Chairman and board of directors be requested to take immediate steps with a view to cause the restrictions on the transmission of dynamite to be removed."

The CHAIRMAN explained, after the resolution had been seconded, that he had only a few weeks since formed one of a committee to the Home Secretary, which was attended by about twenty M.P.s, as he believed a very large proportion of the mining interest was represented; but Mr. Bruce very politely disposed of them by remarking that, as he was not practically acquainted with the subject himself, he could only say that he would take the opinion of scientific men, and see that the matter received attention.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the Board of Trade would be the proper authority to apply to.

The CHAIRMAN said that, unfortunately, that would be useless, as the Nitro-glycerine Act placed all the power in the hands of the Home Secretary, and it was his decision as to whether he would authorise the storage or removal. If they could ship from Hamburg to Rio, however, as he hoped they would be enabled to do, they need not trouble themselves in the matter. He presumed, after that explanation, that it would be unnecessary to put the resolution which had been proposed.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the reception and adoption of the report was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN said that their next resolution was that the directors be authorised to borrow temporarily, and in case it should be required, not more than 5000*l.* in excess of the amount authorised to be borrowed by the fifty-fourth article of their regulations.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether they would borrow from their bankers or upon debenture?

The CHAIRMAN explained that at a subsequent meeting they would be prepared to submit a financial scheme to the shareholders, which would probably involve the issue of debentures, but for the present they intended to borrow of their bankers.

Mr. Freeman was then re-elected a director, and Messrs. Jago and Herapath and Sir John Swinburne were re-elected as the Chairman, and to the officers of the company here and in Brazil were passed.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, said that they had gone through several very anxious years, but he hoped they could now see the end of their difficulties approaching.—The meeting then separated.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday,

Colonel E. W. SCOVELL in the chair.

Mr. J. B. FOORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the proprietors were informed by circular, addressed to them on April 10, that in consequence of the delay in the receipt of the re-valuations of the property in Nova Scotia the directors would be unable to present the accounts for the past year, in the complete form they desired, in time for the ordinary general meeting, convened for April 26. That meeting was, therefore, adjourned until June 27, 1871. The re-valuations have since been received, but as they are not found to contain all the information which the directors' judgment is essential to enable the proprietors to form an accurate estimate of the real value of the property of the association, it has been found necessary to refer them back to Nova Scotia in order to obtain the information required. The accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, have, therefore, been made up on the basis of the old valuation, have been duly audited, and are appended to this report. The following is a comparative statement of the sales of coal at the three collieries of the association during the two last years:—

	1870.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albion	83,229	80,832	2,397	7,303
Sydney	95,898	95,898	12,934	—
Lingan	28,085	30,676	—	2,590
Total	207,212	207,406	12,934	9,893
Total increase	Tons 3041			

The directors regret that the accounts do not show more satisfactory results. They will, however, be found to contain a correct record of the working of the past year, after every item which properly attaches to it has been charged, and every debt and doubtful debt standing over from former years written off; and although the accounts which have been received, which have produced a profit, the current expenditure at the other two establishments has been so reduced, and the outlay for new works brought so nearly to an end, that the directors believe that the ordinary outgoings of the Albion and Lingan Mines will in future be fully covered by the sales of the coal. Many of the reductions made by the directors in the general expenditure of the company could not be brought into operation sufficiently early to affect in any material degree the results of the past year, but they believe that the retrenchments already carried out will have a perceptible effect upon the returns of the current year. The duty on the Nova Scotia coal in the United States remains without alteration. A resolution for abolishing the duty passed the House of Representatives, but the session terminated before the Senate took any action in the matter. The belief is, however, very general that the duty will ultimately be taken off, being a measure of vast importance to many interests in the States, as well as in the British provinces. The proprietors have already been informed of the sale which has been effected of the Joggins Mines. Some unavoidable delay arose in the final completion of this transaction at the time appointed, but the purchase-money has since been received, and will appear in the accounts for the current year. The property and establishments of the association are in full sound working order, and equal to the production of an almost unlimited quantity of coal, which every means will be earnestly sought to dispose of for the benefit of proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said that this was the adjournment of the meeting, at which it was agreed to make a re-valuation of the company's property. That re-valuation had been received, but it had not been conducted on the basis which the directors thought it desirable it should have been—the re-valuation, therefore, had not been submitted to the meeting. He then entered at some length into various details in connection with the three collieries—the Sydney, the Albion, and the Lingan. He stated that the first had shown a profitable result, but that the other two had been unprofitable, arising principally from the great competition among other collieries in the district. Every effort was being made to reduce the expenses, and the employees at the mines had been subjected to a reduction of about 10 per cent. in their wages. During the winter season, when work was slack, the number of hands had been reduced. At present the rent of their London offices was 300*l.* per annum, but in two years the lease would expire, when less expensive offices would be obtained. At the last meeting it was announced that the sale of the Joggins Mine had been concluded; some delay, however, had arisen with the final settlement, owing to the necessity of obtaining a Deed of Incorporation; but the necessary conditions had been complied with, and the consent of the Colonial Government obtained, the purchase had been concluded, and the money paid. He expressed a hope that the duty on coals that at present existed in the United States would at no distant date be removed, in which case there would be a much larger and fairer field for the produce of this company. That duty, there was no doubt, had acted very prejudicially to the interests of this company; the competition had been so great with other collieries that one had delivered coal in New York at an average price of 8*l.* per ton. Although that particular colliery had certainly succeeded in selling its coal, it also succeeded in selling their plant, which was disposed of under the power of a sheriff's officer. Reverting to the re-valuations, he stated that as it did not contain all the information which, in the judgment of the directors, was essential to enable the proprietors to form an accurate estimate of the real value of the property, it had been referred back to Nova Scotia, so as to obtain the information required. He said that the directors had had a doubtful feeling over the previous year had been written off; although, as he had already stated, the Sydney was the only property that had yielded a profit, yet the current expenditure at the other

two establishments had been so reduced, and the outlay for new works brought so nearly to an end, that there was reason to believe the ordinary outgoings of those two properties would henceforth be fully covered by the sale of their produce. Having assured the shareholders that the property and establishments were in full and sound working order, and equal to the production of an almost unlimited supply of coal, he moved that the report be received and adopted. The motion being duly seconded was, after some discussion, put and carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE UTAH SILVER MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Monday, to take into consideration the purchase of the property. Mr. A. G. KITCHING in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that, being unexpectedly called upon to occupy the chair, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. Batters, who was before a committee of the House of Lords, he (the Chairman) must ask the kind consideration of those present while he endeavoured to submit the information that had been received with regard to the property proposed to be purchased by the Utah Silver Mining Company. He would in the first place submit the statement of the vendor, Mr. I. C. Bateman, in which he fully explains the property offered to the company, which was as follows:—

The Bingham Canon mining property is situated about 25 miles south-westerly from the present terminus of the railroad at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and consists of nine locations, which define themselves into three separate series of lodes or mines. The reason for the numerous locations on what is evidently but three vein forms, was the desire of the original locators to cover all visible unconnected outcrops, thereby debarring outsiders from making locations in the immediate vicinity pending due development. The canon upon which this property is situated is the largest free gold-producing district in the territory, having yielded within the past three years about 250,000*l.* The local development on each of the above series of veins, connected with the fact of finding water in quantity so near the surface, and at elevations one above the other, affords the most positive proof of their true fissure vein form and distinctiveness one from the other.

The Dartmouth Mine contains 1200 lineal feet, and has been explored by an open cut on the outcrop 14 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, and 7 ft. high in mineral. From the face of this cut an incline tunnel is run 24 ft. across the lode. At 15 ft. from the entrance a level is run 50 ft. long, transverse of the vein 6 ft. by 7 ft. all the distance, and at the end still in first-class mineral. At 33 ft. from the entrance of this level another level is run 17 ft. across the regular course of the lode in the same class of ore, and no evidence of termination at the end. Taking the rectangular distances across the course of the vein, the present works have exposed a compact and friable body of argentiferous lead ore, 38 ft. wide, and averaging 54 per cent. mineral. There has been 200 tons of first-class ore taken from the outcrop incline and levels alone, without working stopes or backs. From the enormous size of the vein, and the fact that no blasting is required, the cost of extraction will not exceed 1*l.* per ton.

The Portsmouth lode has a lineal extent of 1200 ft., and the developments on the same is 500 ft. north-easterly from the openings on the Dartmouth, both levels made on the same vein, and the same vein. The exploratory work on the lode consists of an open cut on the outcrop, 18 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high in mineral, in the centre of which a 6 ft. by 7 ft. shaft is sunk 20 ft. deep, all the distance in mineral; from the level at the top of the shaft a tunnel has been run 16 ft. northerly, also in mineral. A level is also driven 50 ft. easterly from the bottom of shaft, and at that point turns at right angles across the lode, running 30 ft. to the bottom of old shaft, which is 18 ft. from surface, and all in first-class mineral the entire distance. These developments prove a vein fully 38 ft. wide, of 50 per cent. argentiferous lead ore; 300 tons of this class of ore has been taken from the openings without stoping, 300 tons of which is still at the mine.

The Sturgis location, which is supposed to be on the same vein as the Dartmouth, has a lineal extent of 1200 ft., and has been opened by an incline shaft following the footwall of the lode 34 ft. transverse of the vein, showing a continuous mass of 50 per cent. ore.

The Balhazard Mine contains 1200 lineal feet, and is developed by an open cut on outcrop 34 ft. long and 10 ft. high on the face of cut, exposing mineral on all its sides; from the plane of this cut a 7 ft. square shaft is sunk 20 ft. deep in solid mineral, striking the footwall of the lode, from which point a 7 ft. by 8 ft. incline follows the footwall 27 ft. to the water level. From this incline a level is driven easterly 18 ft., where it turns northerly across the lode 23 ft., showing the width of lode to be about 40 ft. Another level has been driven from the east end of open cut 41 ft., with a vein of tracing connection between this and the Bullion location, and it clearly demonstrates that they are both on the same vein. Out of the open cut, levels, and shaft 250 tons of 46 per cent. ore has been taken, 1500 tons of which is still on the mine.

The Bullion location has a lineal extent of 1200 ft., and is developed by a tunnel running transverse of the lode 44 feet; the last 33 feet is in first-class mineral, and at the end of the tunnel the ore runs as high as 72 per cent. lead, with an average quantity of gold and silver.

The Chance, Onemus, and Allison locations each contain 1200 lineal feet, but are as yet but little developed.

The Red Warrior Mine contains 1200 lineal feet, and was discovered through running a tunnel to strike the Balhazard and Dartmouth lodes. The vein is 63 ft. from wall to wall, 33 ft. of which is mineral of average grade.

The above data, as to surveys and development, is taken from a scientific report made on this property by J. B. Murphy, M.E.

Two tunnels have been commenced. Tunnel No. 1 starts from the feed floor of the furnace; it cuts through the Red Warrior 14 ft. from surface, and is nearly complete to the Balhazard and Dartmouth, the first of which it will cut at a vertical depth of 47 ft., and the latter 58 ft. Tunnel No. 2 will intersect these veins at an average depth of about 166 ft. The smelting works consist of one first-class furnace, with a capacity to treat 20 tons of ore every 20 hours, the blast being supplied by a 20-horse power stationary engine, with a first-class blower. The ore is brought directly to the furnace feed floor through tunnel No. 1, effecting a great saving in handling and hauling. Water for all purposes is in abundance, flowing through the canon as well as from the mines. Fuel is in great quantities in the immediate vicinity of the works. Good dry wood is 3*l.* per cord, and charcoal 22 cents. per bushel. Three tons of ore will yield 1 ton of bullion, and the furnace now on the property is turning out 6¼ tons of bullion every 24 hours, worth in gold, silver, and lead at the refining works 155 (31*l.*) per ton, making a gross daily yield for the 6¼ tons of \$ 968

Total cost of mining, smelting, transportation, and separating 6¼ tons. \$5400

Present net daily profit of one furnace \$ 80

Calculating 22 working days to the month, the net monthly profit is .. 1,760

Or for the year \$21,120

The present developments will justify the erection of four more furnaces, each of the same capacity as the one now in use, all of which can be in operation within 90 days from completion of purchase; this would raise the annual net yield to over 100,000*l.*

They were, no doubt, all aware that it was unanimously agreed to send out Capt. Nancarrow to examine and report upon the property on behalf of the proposed purchasers. Capt. Nancarrow had had considerable experience as a practical and scientific miner, particularly in silver and silver-lead mines, having been for many years the manager of mines in Mexico, Spain, and Chili. Capt. Nancarrow was not only a man of large and varied experience, but (which was of equal importance) also a man in whose report the directors had the most unqualified confidence. Mr. Henry Sewell had likewise been solicited to give his report upon the mine, and perhaps it would be difficult to find a better authority than Mr. Sewell, seeing that he has been from his earliest boyhood connected with the silver mines of Mexico and elsewhere. The telegram received from Capt. Nancarrow strongly advised the purchase of the property, stating that there were from actual measurement upwards of 15,000 tons of ore in sight, 3 tons of which will produce 1 ton of bullion, worth at Omaha \$190, or 38*l.* per ton. Capt. Nancarrow placed the cost of producing 1 ton of bullion to realisation at \$100, being \$90, or 18*l.*, per ton profit. According to Capt. Nancarrow's tests the gross returns for bullion will be 38*l.* instead of 31*l.* per ton, the value put upon it in the vendor's statement, increasing the net daily profit per furnace from 80*l.* to 108*l.* The second telegram from Capt. Nancarrow gave the result of the sale of the last 80 tons of bullion, which realised \$16,000 (3200*l.*), being at the rate of 40*l.* per ton, or 9*l.* per ton in excess of the vendor's statement. Mr. Sewell, whom the directors had confidently engaged to act as umpire between Capt. Nancarrow and the Americans, more than confirmed the report of Capt. Nancarrow, and in his telegram stated that from actual measurement there were in sight 20,000 tons of ore, and suggests the necessity of placing a competent metallurgist on the works. The directors had very carefully deliberated upon the matter, and were unanimously of opinion that the property should be purchased. (Hear, hear.) He might add that when the negotiations were pending for the purchase of the property the directors tried to get Mr. Bateman, the vendor, to take a large proportion of the purchase money in cash and less in shares, but Mr. Bateman absolutely refused, adding that unless he could secure the number of shares he required he would not sell the property at all; and he had since telegraphed to state that he would take any number of shares that might be allotted.

Mr. FIELD asked when Mr. Bateman could sell his shares?

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Bateman was at perfect liberty to sell his shares whenever he thought fit; but he might mention that Mr. Batters had telegraphed to Mr. Bateman offering him 10*l.* per share premium for 1000 shares, and Mr. Bateman's reply was—"I will not sell a share."

Mr. W. GUNDRY said he would have no hesitation whatever in purchasing a mine upon the report of Capt. Nancarrow, independently of Mr. Sewell, although it was satisfactory to have his confirmatory testimony.

Mr. BENNETT had known Mr. Sewell for many years, and had the highest opinion of his ability. Mr. Sewell from his earliest youth had been accustomed

to mining, and had had the charge for many years of many exceedingly successful mines. Mr. Sewell gave up the Chilean mines, and had since successfully mined in Spain. He (Mr. Bennett) would place the greatest dependence in any thing Mr. Sewell might report as to any mineral property of this character. As a practical metallurgist, he (Mr. Bennett) might mention that it was of the utmost importance to follow out the recommendation of Mr. Sewell in having a competent metallurgist at the works, inasmuch as the proper mixture of the ores was a point of the first consideration; the produce depended entirely upon the mixture, and required considerable skill to keep one regular grade of bullion, so as always to depend upon having a certain market value—it was to this fact that Mr. Sewell referred. From the samples he (Mr. Bennett) had seen he had no hesitation in saying that 5 tons of ore would produce more than 1 ton of bullion, but proper care would have to be exercised in the arrangement of the ore for smelting purposes.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that Mr. Bateman, the vendor, did not come before them as an unknown gentleman, for he offered the Champion Mine to Mr. Bateman; but upon an unsatisfactory report from the person engaged to report upon it, the matter fell through. Immediately afterwards it was purchased by a party in San Francisco for \$8,000, and is now the extraordinarily rich mine known as the Eureka Consolidated, which is selling in the San Francisco market for \$10,000, and paying in dividends at the rate of 200 per cent. per annum upon the price at which it was offered here. As to the terms of purchase, he might state that the money payment would have to be made as soon as a telegram was received from the solicitors that the title was perfect.

Mr. T. O. MUNDY asked the Chairman if the directors were unanimous in their judgment that the property should be acquired?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, but considered that the resolution approving or rejecting the purchase should come from the shareholders.

Mr. F. OPE said that he personally knew Mr. Sewell, and placed the most implicit confidence in his opinion, integrity, and practical ability. He also knew Capt. Nancarrow as a man of great experience and practical knowledge; therefore, he begged to move "That we, having agreed to take shares in the Utah Silver Mining Company (Limited), and relying on the reports of Messrs. J. Nancarrow, and Henry Sewell, do here express our concurrence in the opinion come to by the directors of the company that the property should be purchased, in pursuance of the agreement of May 6, 1871, and are desirous that the directors should instruct Mr. Lavinton to telegraph to Mr. Bateman his acceptance of the property on those terms."—Mr. O. WISS seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS LLOYD said that he could not separate without tendering to the Chairman their unanimous thanks for the clear and lucid way in which he had submitted the information in the hands of the directors.

Mr. W. GUNDY seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.—The CHAIRMAN appropriately acknowledged the vote, and added that he fully believed they possessed a property which would successfully vie with the most prosperous and remunerative mines at present before the public. Hear, hear.—The meeting then separated.

TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. HENRY HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. BLUETT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors, which appeared in last week's Journal, was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said it was with great regret that he met the shareholders with such a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, which was equally as unsatisfactory to the directors as it could possibly be to the shareholders. As stated in the report, the directors had thought it right to reprint the original reports upon which the company was formed, which spoke of the mine as a rich one, and described it as likely to return very profitable results to the shareholders. Capt. Joel Hitchens and the other authorities differed only in some small degree as to the richness of the mines. After the company had been established some 15 or 18 months Capt. Thomas Treloar undertook the management of the mine, and after having inspected it, wrote a report dated September, 1869, which was followed by another, in which he referred to the statements made by the various people who had examined the mine. The second was followed by a satisfactory report, from which shareholders had every reason to believe the development of the mine would result in very great returns of gold. From the time of that report, which was dated March, 1870, the shareholders were further buoyed up, and it was not until after a very considerable quantity of stuff had been passed through the stamps, although some rich stuff had been encountered in going down, that it was found the general body of the lode had proved to be poor. Upon this he (the Chairman) dispatched a letter to Capt. Treloar, requesting him immediately to report upon the mine, for the information of the directors and shareholders. That report, dated April 15, 1871, the shareholders had received; it dealt so fully with the then position of the mine that he would now only draw the attention of shareholders to the concluding portion of it:—

"That although Taquaril is not a Jacinto formation, the gold is concentrated in shoots, similar to Jacinto formations. The ordinary mineral or general body of lode, as before stated, is poor; so when the auriferous properties of the shoots fall off, as unfortunately happens to be the case here, corresponding decline takes place in the yield."

The operations were being pushed on at the several points of promise, but, as the shareholders had been informed in the April report, nothing of a satisfactory character had been met with up to the date of those advices. Several charges and statements had been made, some to the effect that the mine had been worked for speculative purposes, and that the real object had not been to work for the gold; but if anyone would take the trouble to carefully peruse the whole of the reports and statements received from time to time, as he had done, one conclusion only could be come to—that Capt. Treloar and Mr. T. S. Treloar must have been as much disappointed as either the directors or shareholders at the unsatisfactory results realised up to the present time; but although they had not opened ground that paid for working, looking at those reports, and others from persons in Brazil, and also from persons who had seen the mine and known it for years, with the exercise of some amount of patience the mine might yet be successfully pulled through all its present troubles. Some shareholders had intimated that a change should be made in the management, but it seemed to him that any change in the management could not put gold in the mine. He thought that every effort had been, and still was being, tried to make the mine a success; but Capt. Treloar, upon the receipt of his (the Chairman's) letter with reference to the state of the mine, informed the board that he had given Mr. T. S. Treloar six months notice, in accordance with the agreement, so that if it were the wish of shareholders that a change in the management would be for the benefit of the undertaking, it could be done without any extra expense; but he believed a change would not be to the advantage of the company. He knew full well that there must be a great deal of soreness of feeling. Personally, he had a considerable amount of wear and tear of mind with reference to the present state of affairs, but he was not one of those who thought simply a change of management would make any improvement in the prospects of the mine. With those few remarks he would move that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.—Mr. ROSS DONNELL MANGLES seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. D. FLETCHER, as one formerly connected with the direction, would not advocate any change in the management. He rather agreed with President Lincoln—"that it was a bad thing to swap horses at a ford."

Mr. H. WADDINGTON entirely dissented from the previous speaker. Mr. T. S. Treloar was a young man, scarcely 21 years of age. It was unreasonable that such a youth should have a mine like Taquaril under his charge for three months without the supervision of Capt. Treloar. He (Mr. Waddington) considered there should be total change of management. No mining man could reconcile the present poverty of the mine with Captain Treloar's unequivocal statement that it was the richest mine in Brazil. He thought the duty of shareholders to send out an independent agent to corroborate or otherwise the various reports which had been received. The property was only three or four miles from St. John del Rey, and he could not help thinking there were good chances of meeting with something in depth. He had been informed that Mr. T. S. Treloar had actually sold 500 shares between the receipt of the encouraging and discouraging reports.

The CHAIRMAN said the management was precisely the same now as it was 12 months ago. The directors brought the system of management before the shareholders, which was their sanction. That system was that they should secure the services of Capt. Treloar as consulting engineer and manager; if the directors had erred at all it was with the sanction and full approval of the shareholders. As to Mr. T. S. Treloar selling 500 shares, the question had been put directly to him, and he stated most positively he had not done so; and as far as the share-ledge is concerned, the name of Mr. T. S. Treloar had never been there, and, therefore, had not been removed.

The motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried, with four dissentients.

Mr. WADDINGTON proposed that a change should be made in the management, which was seconded by Mr. GALLAWAY. It was also proposed that a mining engineer perfectly unbiased and independent, and of undoubted experience and ability, be sent from England, or selected in Brazil (as the directors may think best), to inspect the mine, and that the directors convene an extraordinary general meeting immediately upon the receipt of his report.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the two resolutions should be embodied in one. Mr. FLETCHER thought the resolutions should be kept separate, because a shareholder might support one and vote against the other.

Mr. G. TAYLOR asked if he were right in assuming that the directors thought the services of Capt. Treloar had better be retained?—The CHAIRMAN said the directors were of opinion that it would not be prudent at the present time to make a change in the management, but at the same time they could not shut their eyes to the fact of the great disappointment of the shareholders, and he had written to Captain Treloar, telling him that he fully expected the shareholders would insist upon a change in the management. Although he and the directors would be sorry if any change took place, it was one of those things in

which the directors should waive their own feelings, looking at the present condition of the company.

Capt. GOYEN said he had known the mine quite well for 16 years. All the old workmen had the same opinion of the property that he had always had—that it would turn out a success. At present nothing had been done but to clear the old workings; there had not been sufficient time to explore any new ground, and therefore he would suggest that if there was any person to be sent out to Brazil he should be a practical and experienced gold miner.

A SHAREHOLDER did not concur in the opinion that any person should be sent out at all.

Capt. GOYEN said that Taquaril was a very critical mine to work, containing numerous small veins, which should always be followed, because any one of them might lead to a rich deposit of gold. It was not an ordinary mine, and required to be watched for months before any reliable opinion could be given as to its value. For a number of years only one opinion existed as to Taquaril, and that was that it would turn out a great success; but patience was required, for they could not develop a property in a month; it required time to explore on the course of the lode, and explorations should be confined to the lode.

Mr. PARKER said if they had any good reason to suspect that the failure had arisen from bad management then, by all means, part with the manager; but except there were the gravest grounds for coming to that conclusion he besought them not to waste the property by putting a stop to the progress now making at the mine, and frittering away their resources, and wasting their time by an addition to those reports already in their possession. The managers were already on their metal, and it might be safely concluded that if there were any gold in the mine they would use their best endeavours to extract it. Give them, therefore, sufficient time to prove whether the mine be worth what they said it was; let them answer by their deeds whether they shall be retained in the management or not.

The CHAIRMAN said, although he did not concur in the first resolution, recommending the directors to make some change in the management, he was bound to put it.

Upon being put it was declared lost, 13 voting in its favour and 32 against. The CHAIRMAN, in putting the second resolution, that a qualified person should be sent out to inspect the mines, stated he did not think it would be a wise course to adopt, but the wishes of the shareholders should be carried out. The resolution was lost by a majority of 32 against 13.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging a vote of thanks to the board and himself, said that he hoped the next time he met the shareholders he should be able to submit a more satisfactory state of affairs. He was not at all surprised that the shareholders were dissatisfied with the present position of the company, but the board felt much more deeply the disappointment.

The proceedings then terminated.

NORTH ROSKEAR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the account-house on Thursday, June 22.

Mr. THOMAS PRYOR (the purser) in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the PURSER read the statement of accounts to the end of April last, which showed a loss on the quarter of 470l. 6s. 8d., and a balance against the mine of 571l. 19s. 11d. He said these accounts had been duly audited by their auditor, who read a report, showing that all merchants' bills had been paid to the end of September, and that all accounts not paid were charged in the present statement. He thought this must be highly satisfactory to the shareholders when they took into consideration that when the books were transferred to them from London they owed to merchants nearly 4000l., and their arrears of calls were then about 500l., whereas their position now was that they only owed their merchants 1805l. 6s. 8d., with every liability charged to the end of April, and their calls in arrears were only 261l. 4s. He thought they had every reason to congratulate themselves on their excellent financial position.

It was proposed by Mr. F. W. DABN, and seconded by Mr. T. T. WHEAR, that a call of 1l. per share be made, payable at the Miners' Bank, Camborne, or to the purser, and that a discount of 5l. per cent. be allowed on this call if paid on or before Monday, the 31st proximo.

Capt. JOSIAH THOMAS (the manager) then read his report, which was considered a very encouraging one. He said that the prospects of the mine were very satisfactory, and showed that the tin ground in the 240 was lengthening westward far beyond where they had raised any tin in the level above. The winze in the bottom of the 240 was worth fully 25l. per fathom. Their bottom or 250 ft. level was also opening up good tin ground, and with a few more tributers he believed the mine would be self supporting. The loss on the quarter was very small, and even this was principally owing to their having had to remodel their dressing-floors, provide new wire-rope, and other extra charges.

Several shareholders having asked questions of the Manager, which were satisfactorily answered by Mr. F. W. DABN, and seconded by Mr. T. T. WHEAR, that a call of 1l. per share, which would pay off all their liabilities, and leave a credit balance of about 130l.

From the large number of local shareholders present, and the interest they took in the proceedings, it was evident that they attached great importance to the steady development of the mine under the able management of Capt. Thomas.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—
June 22.—Doctor's engine-shaft is sunk 5½ fms. below the 250 ft. level. The lode has a promising appearance, and produces rich stones of ore—worth for length of shaft (12 ft.) 15l. per fathom. The 250, east of Doctor's shaft, is producing a little tin, but not enough to value. The 250, west of Doctor's shaft, has been improving of late, and is now worth 15l. per fathom. The winze below the 240, 8 fms. before this end, is sunk 6½ fms., and is worth for 9 ft. long 25l. per fathom. The 240, west of Doctor's shaft, is producing a little tin, but not enough to value. The winze below the 216 is now down 7½ fms.; the lode is large, and contains a little tin throughout. When this winze is holed to the 230 we intend driving that level west. This end is poor at present, but we think there is a fair prospect of meeting with an improvement further west.—JOSIAH THOMAS, RICHARD ANGOVE, JAMES JOHNS.

WHEAL CREBOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Michael's House, yesterday.

Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, for the three months ending May, which showed a cash balance of 179l. 14s. 1d., and liabilities in excess of assets, 170l. 9s. 4d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

June 28.—I beg to hand you my report of this mine, for the meeting to be held on the 30th instant, showing the work done since the last general meeting. The 117, west of Kelly's shaft, has been driven 3 ft. 11 in., the lode being 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, mundle, quartz, and prlan, and producing occasional stones of copper ore. This drive is suspended to admit of the 96 being cleared from Cook's to Kelly's shaft, and for the purpose of getting up Kelly's shaft to prove the lode in and around the same. A ladder-road has been put up in Kelly's shaft to the bottom of the 60. In this level the shaft is silted over, and we found it full of stuff, which prevented our getting up; it, therefore, became necessary to clear the 60 west, from Cook's shaft, which has been done, secured, and the lode is now passing through Kelly's shaft, which, as before stated, we found full of stuff. In this direction we have opened up tribute ground, and are making every effort to reach to the west of Kelly's, where, report says, we shall find productive ground. In this direction, to the west, we have a great extent of unexplored ground, and judging from the same already cleared, we anticipate meeting with favourable results in the western ground. The 120, east of Cook's shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 9 in., the lode varying in size from 2 to 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, friable quartz, mundle, and peach, and producing saving work for copper ore; the lode is of a healthy description. The 96 fathom level cross-cut has been driven south 5 fathoms 0 feet 3 inches, no lode as yet being met with, although the stratum has very much changed in appearance, with an increase of water. The north lode opened upon east in this cross-cut, is showing strong indications of opening up productive; the same is composed of capel, prlan, mundle, and copper ore. The rise in the back of the 72 has been put up 4 fms. 3 ft. 8 in., the lode varying in size from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prlan, mundle, and copper ore; good tribute ground. This being whole ground to surface, I consider it a most important point of operation, as rich bunches of copper ore are frequently met with at a shallow depth. The 72 has been driven east 5 fms. 5½ ft., the lode, so far as taken, has varied in size from 4 to 7 ft. wide, and not cut through. In the present end it is composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundle, copper, and tin ore, at one point worth 20l. per fathom for tin. In the present end, where the lode is now being cross-cut, will produce tin and rocks of copper ore. A finer lode cannot well be seen. By present appearances we may expect a great and productive lode when cut through. This end, also, being in whole ground speaks well for future prospects. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are producing their usual quantities of copper ore as for some months past, and present a healthy appearance.—Georgiana Lode: We have commenced operations on this lode, starting with a rise above the tunnel level. Here a stratum is a light elvan, such as where productive copper lodes are found. The lode in the rise is of a fine description, and produces rich copper ore. Over this rise we have 100 fms. of unexplored ground, and judging from the fine appearance of the lode, together with the great extent of ground east and west (being over ¾ mile), we have reasons to expect the Georgiana lode to prove a mining prize. By dialling we find the lode in the back of the 72, and paying adventurers good profits. Taking into account the fine appearance of the lode in the 72, the chances of meeting with productive ground in the 60, west of Kelly's shaft, together with the healthy character of the lode in the 96, east from the south cross-cut, all of which is in whole ground, holds out prospects of a flattering description, particularly with the addition of the Georgiana lode. Our next sampling will, by present appearance, be about equal to our last. For the future development of the property I would recommend the continuance of the 120, east of Cook's shaft, the driving of the 96 cross-cut south, driving the 96 east on the copper lode, east of south cross-cut, the rise in the back of the 72, the clearing of the 60 west, so as to prove the lode in that direction, and to continue the rise and sink on the Georgiana lode. I would mention that all our machinery has gone through the necessary repairs, which is now in good working condition.—JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the accounts, said that money was required, and that it had been suggested to the committee to dispose of the forfeited and relinquished shares, either by selling them to the highest bidder, or by allotting them to the shareholders, *pro rata*, and at 30s. per share they would realise 9000l., or a good capital to commence the Georgiana lode upon. On the other hand, some of the shareholders had objected to the issue of them, and would rather see them merge into the company. If this latter plan were adopted, then a call would be necessary; and looking at all the sur-

rounding circumstances, perhaps it would be better to make a call, and reserve the shares to be dealt with at some future time.

Mr. JARDYNE was of opinion that they should be issued as a bonus at 1l. per share, *pro rata*, to the existing shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN still thought that the matter should remain in abeyance for the present, the more especially as there was a probability of obtaining a much higher price for them.—Mr. RISLEY concurred.

As to the shareholders.—Dr. BRYAN was of opinion that the shareholders could not do better than defer it to the experienced judgment of their Chairman.

The discussion resulted in the adoption of the Chairman's view.

A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Clement's House, E.C., on June 24.

Col. COLE (the Chairman of the company) in the chair.

The following report, which had been sent to the shareholders, was taken as read:—

"The directors gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to furnish the shareholders with all the information in their power. They have to report that Mr. Howell has returned to Canada with ample instructions and drawings for the speedy erection of the necessary buildings to receive the machinery. That one complete set of tanks, stills, pumps, and all other requisites, were dispatched by the steamer Medway, on the 18th instant, direct for Montreal; and that it is expected to be delivered on the rail for Sarnia by Wednesday the 6th of July. That another complete set of machinery will leave by the steamer Thames on the 29th instant—these two sets of manufacturing and distilling apparatus being calculated to make 200 barrels of black oil per day. Upwards of 250 men have been employed day and night from the time of the contract with Messrs. Hayward Tyler and Co. upon this machinery to complete it within the specified three months, and as the company was only established in March last, it will be obvious that great energy has been exhibited in every department in order to produce such an unexampled result. The enormous dimensions of some of the machinery required the cutting away of portions of the Victoria Dock gate entrance to admit the delivery in the docks for shipment, these pieces being the largest ever received there. The shareholders will, no doubt, be satisfied that every expectation held out to them by the directors will, so far as any exertions of theirs can contribute to it, be fully realised. Advice from Canada confirm the settlement of the land question, the probability of the machinery being admitted free of duty, and the satisfactory progress of the company in all respects."

Some discussion having taken place, a resolution was then moved by Mr. J. CAMERON (a large shareholder), and seconded by Mr. RICHARD HOOVER, "That the thanks of the meeting were due to the directors and engineer, for the zeal and ability with which the business of the company had been conducted, and particularly in reference to the completion of the machinery in so short a time, one set having been shipped to Canada by the steamer Medway, and the other being ready to go by the Thames, on the 29th."

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the board, returned thanks, and the meeting broke up, the members expressing themselves perfectly satisfied with the information afforded, and the satisfactory position of the company.

THE VAN MINE—MONTHLY REPORT.

June 27.—Seaham's engine-shaft is down 25½ fms. The winze sinking below the 15, in a line with said shaft, is down 16½ fms. The 45 is driven east of cross-cut 7 fms. 1 ft. The lode in the present end is worth 3½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The same level, west of cross-cut, is extended 13 fms. 4 ft. upon a lode worth for the part carried 4½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stripping down of the lode to full width, west of cross-cut, will produce on an average 4 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The cross-cut south of Seaham's shaft, from the 45, is driven 2 fms. At the 30, west of shaft, this part of men are now opening the lode to full width, at a point about 80 fms. west of shaft; the lode will yield on an average 4 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. We shall resume the driving of the 30 in a few days. At the 30 fms. cross-cut we have a pair of men stripping down the lode to full width, which is 27 ft. wide, and will yield on an average 3½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The driving west of the said cross-cut is worth 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. We have a pair of men stripping down the lode to full width west of the said cross-cut; the lode upon an average is 15 ft. wide, and worth 75 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The two stops in back of this level, east of the above-mentioned cross-cut, will produce 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 44 fms. cross-cut: The level driving east of this cross-cut, on the footwall of the lode, will produce for the part carried 3 tons per cubic fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 30, 20 fms. east of shaft, is down 11 fms. This winze has been sunk by the side of a good course of ore all the way. At two points where we have cut into it it will yield about 7 tons per cubic fathom, and the lode is looking well in the heading of the winze at the present bottom. The stops (three in number) in the back of this level, east of shaft, are worth 55 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom; average width of the lode, 22 ft. The four stops in the back of the same level, west of shaft, are worth on an average 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; the lode here is 24 ft. wide.—The 15 fms. Level: The four stops, the 74, 64, 54, and 44, in the back of this level, west of shaft, will produce 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; average width of lode, 25 ft. The two stops in the back of the same level, 8 fms. and 16 fms. west of shaft, are about 14 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of lead ore per cubic fathom. The four stops in the back of the 15, east of shaft, are worth on an average 25 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom; width of lode, 23 ft. At a point 45 fms. east of shaft we have cut a winze-plat, and commenced sinking a winze for the 30. The permanent levels are pushed in as usual.—Surface: The pair of 18-in. engines at Seaham's shaft were successfully started yesterday. They are a beautiful pair of engines, and reflect great credit upon the makers—the Sandycroft Foundry Company. We are making good progress with enlarging the reservoir and raising the embankment. We have nearly completed two new houses for the pitman and millwright. We sampled yesterday 450 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende, for sale on July 6 next. Good progress is being made with the construction of the branch line up to the dressing-floors, and also the new road.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Morro Velho, May 29: Morro Velho produce, second division of May, 10 days, 3177 oits., yield 2320 per ton.—Gala Level: This level has just reached the lode; so far as seen the mineral appears to be of same quality as in the upper level. It will take a few weeks to open out the formation, so as to get stone for stamping. This shall be done with as little delay as possible.—New shafts sinking May: A shaft has been sunk 3 fathoms; total, 14 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. B shaft has been sunk 6 fms. 9 ft. 3 in.; total, 112 fms. 1 ft. 5 in. Hard floor of rock in A shaft this month.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY (Gold).—F. S. Symonds, May 29: Produce weighed to date, 3251 oits.; estimate for month, 4751 oits.—Mine: We have communicated to bottom cross-cut from old sump-shaft, and in a few days intend commencing plat for reception of ore broken from drained ground. We shall drive from cross-cut towards Canoa next month. The lode has been of low standard; the stopping general body of No. 6 above Alice's has been carried on, but no box work met with. Fair duty accomplished at middlevel. Nothing new at the exploratory works.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN (Gold).—F. S. Symonds, May 29: General Remarks.—Passagem: Attendance of force adequate; upper lode at the Fundao less disordered. We are opening communication to the under-ore as quickly as possible. A little stone above the Fundao level is being raised from a cross-course that we are following at Foster's Fundao section in a north-westerly direction.—Pitangue: Plan is completed. On the 3rd proximo I meet Capt. Treloar there, and arrangements as to future works decided on. Ground in adit level continued hard; it is manned day and night, and good duty accomplished; force from Passagem is drafted there as required.

GENERAL BRAZILIAN.—Thomas Treloar, May 28: General Operations: The weather has been very fine, and our operations generally have without exception proceeded satisfactorily. No discovery has yet been made in new ground, but samples showing gold have been occasionally taken. At St. Anna the shallow adit is thoroughly free from flood-ore, and the stratum, and all the high glaze at this circumstance. A large stream of water, about 80 cubic feet per minute, is still issuing from this level, but it is decreasing, and we hope it will not follow the driving. We hope it is percolating from surface chiefly through the old workings, and if so we may be able to take it up in the old adit, and thus free the shallow adit of this incubus, as well as reach the bottom of the Fundao. The shallow adit at Itabira is advancing apace.

ROSSA GRANDE.—Ernest Hilleke, May 28: Mine: The operations have proceeded with regularity, and since last reported we have interested in the adit level of the Cachoeira Mine a lode 4 feet wide, which in sampling has shown a very encouraging improvement in its auriferous quality; if this lode the level has been driven through it, and has been holed in old workings which extend below the level. At the Caco lode we have reached the bottom of the old mine; the lode here we find of a large size, but poor. Nothing of importance has taken place at all other points of progress worthy of note.

SAO VICENTE.—The directors have to-day received advice of the arrival in Rio, on June 1, of Mr. T. C. Kitto and staff, all in good health. Mr. Kitto states—"I shall push on to the mines as quickly as possible, and will report to you the result of my inspection without delay."

TAQUARIL (Gold).—T. S. Treloar, May 27: In the auriferous property of the mineral going to stamps no improvement has taken place, and the shoots have exhibited no change since my last visit. In the stops on the under lode four air is at present giving a good deal of trouble, but this will, we hope, be remedied in the course of a day or two. Explorations are progressing.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN.—J. B. Champion, Pelidli, June 19: I am glad to inform you that we have cut the lode at the 25, and driven into it 1 foot. The lode is of a most promising character, producing good stones of lead and copper ore, free from blende, and embedded in a beautiful stratum composed of pale blue elvan. It will take four days more to square the end, when we shall resume driving through the lode. I hope to be enabled to write more particulars by next mail.

ALAMILLOS.—June 21: The lode in the 60 fathom level, west of San Rafael's shaft, is large, producing good stones of ore, yielding ½ ton per fathom. In the 60, west of San Martin's, the lode is very irregular; it is large and strong at present, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of San Rafael, is small, and the ground hard for driving. In the 50, east of Taylor's engine, the lode is poor, and the granite very hard. The lode in the 50, west of San Yago, is large, and spotted with lead, yielding ½ ton per fathom. In the 30, east of San Victor, the lode fluctuates considerably, yielding large lumps of ore, at present producing ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of Addis, has improved of late, and we expect it to continue yielding ½ ton per fathom. In the 20, west of the same, the lode continues very regular, with occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 40, east of Crosby's engine, is very irregular in this level, yielding ¾ ton per fathom. In the 60, of the same, the

lode is larger, and of a better appearance, and produces some good stones of ore. The lode has 30 ft. off in the 40, west of Crosby's shaft, and is a poor cut at present. In the 30, east of Henty's, the lode is well defined, and presents at this time a good appearance, producing 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of Swinfeld's, is small and unproductive.—Shafts and Winzes: San Adriano shaft, below the 60, being off the lode, there is no change to speak of. The lode in San Victor's shaft, below the 40, is still small; it produces a little lead. In Martin's winze, below the 50, the lode is small and poor. The lode in Serrano's winze, below the 50, is large at present, but of no value. Saen's winze, below the 40, is being sunk with all speed, in a very fine lode, yielding 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in Henty's winze, below the 20, is split into branches, yielding ¾ ton per fathom.

PORTUNA.—June 21: Canada Inco: In the 120, driving west of O'Shea's engine shaft, this end is held to Callifon's winze, and the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 120, east of the above, is large and kindly, producing some very good stones of lead ore. In the 110, west of the same, we have intersected the lode in this cross-cut, and expect to hole shortly to the 110, west of Henty's shaft. The lode in the 100, west of Henty's, is split into several small branches, and letting out water freely, yielding ¾ ton per fathom. In the 80, south of the same, we have not yet seen anything like a lode in this cross-cut. The lode in the 60, west of San Pedro, is large, and the ground favourable for driving, yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 60, east of the above, this end is not much changed since last report, still yielding 1½ ton per fathom. In the 30, east of Addis's, there is a good stone of lead in the back of the end; below that the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 20, west of Lowndes's, is a little more kindly than it has been for some time past, yielding ½ ton per fathom. In the 30, east of the same, this end continues to open good ore ground, yielding 1½ ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: In Carro's shaft, sinking below the 70, we have about 9 ft. more to sink this shaft to the 80. In Geronimo's winze, below the 90, we hope to hole this winze to the 100 by the end of this month, producing ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in Dolores's winze, below the 50, is large, composed of quartz and lead ore, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. In Pedro's winze, below the 50, we are making good progress in this sink; the lode continues large and kindly, yielding ¾ ton per fathom.—Los Salidos Mine: The lode in the 110, east of Buenos Amigos shaft, is small, producing stones of lead, but not enough to value. In the 110, west of the same, there is a good stone of lead in the bottom of the end, but the upper part is not so good, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The 100, west of the same, is without change since last report, still yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of San Carlos, is looking better than for some time past, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 75, of the same, is very small, and the ground much harder than it was. In the 100, east of Cox's, the lode is compact and solid, yielding 6 tons per fath. The lode in the 25, west of Paigra's, is still large, but not quite so solid as it has been, yielding 2½ tons per fathom. In the 25, east of the same, the lode is small and poor at this point.—Shafts and Winzes: In Palgrave's shaft, below the 25, we have put the new lift to work, and hope now to get on better with sinking, yielding ½ ton per fathom. In the San Miguel, below the 75, the ground is hard and spare for sinking. In San Pablo, below the 90, we have commenced the sinking of this shaft, and shall try to get it down by the time the 100 reaches it, yielding 2½ ton per fathom. The lode in Pedro's winze, below the 30, has greatly improved in value since last report, yielding 6 tons per fathom. The lode in Carlos winze, below the 75, is regular, compact, and solid, yielding 2 tons per fathom. The lode in Jorge's, below the 30, is much the same of when last reported on, yielding 2 tons per fathom.

LINEARES.—June 21: Pozo Ancho Mine: The lode in the 85 fm. level, driving west of Crosby's shaft, is of a promising appearance, consisting of calcareous spar and lead ore, yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 75, driving west of the same, the lode is getting a little larger, yielding stones of ore. In the 75, west of San Francisco, the ground is disordered, and the lode not so productive as it was, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 65, west of San Francisco, has improved a little since our last report, yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 65, west of San Francisco, the lode is compact and regular, and of a promising appearance, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the end of the 45 fm. level, east of San Francisco, the lode is disordered and poor. In the 25, east of San Francisco, there is no improvement.—Shafts and Winzes: In No. 176 winze, sinking below the 65, the lode is small, consisting of carbonate of lime and lead ore, yielding 1 ton per fathom.—Los Quilientos Mine: In the 65, east and west of Taylor's engine-shaft, no changes have taken place to notice, the men having been engaged in dividing and casing the shaft, and putting in a ladder-way, &c. In the 55 fm. level, west of Taylor's, the lode is compact and regular, looking kindly, and yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 55, east of the same, the lode is large, letting out water freely, and yielding good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 45, east of Addis's, is well defined, and has a very kindly appearance, yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 42 fm. level, east of Addis's, the lode is still large, but not quite so productive as it has been, producing 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 32, west of Henty's, has fallen off a little in value, but is again improving, yielding 2 tons per fathom. In the 32, east of the same, the ground is hard for driving through, and the lode small and poor. The 32, west of San Carlos, is much the same as when last reported. In the 45, west of the same, the lode is large, consisting of quartz and lead ore, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 45, east of the same, has very much improved during the past week, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. In the 32, east of the same, till the past week the lode looked well, when it again struck into old works, yielding 1½ ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: San Carlos engine-shaft, sinking below the 45, is being pushed on as fast as possible. Martin's winze, below the 32, is going down in a productive lode, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in Granero's winze, below the 32, is composed of go-san, quartz, and lead ore. The lode in Rafael's winze, below the 45, is quite unproductive at present.

RHINE (Rhenish Prussia).—June 27: Schmelzer: Henty's shaft is rather wet, but the ground, a firm clay-slate, is not bad for sinking through; our progress, however, is rather slow, the men not being accustomed to an engine-shaft; the pump works admirably. Finding the air getting bad in the 17 fm. level ends we have commenced to open, and shall proceed to clear Blubten's shaft, which is 14 or 15 fathoms in depth. The shaft is choked to within 2 fms. of surface; we hope to find it a mere choke, and the shaft in a sound condition below; this when completed will give good ventilation. Tonal lode south, in the 17, has recovered its wonted size and character, has fair ground, lets out water, and looks kindly. Schmelzer lode south-east maintains its character, and has good ground for driving; these two ends have not been worked regularly during the last few days on account of bad air; the men have been employed at Blubten's and south shafts. Schmelzer lode north-west, 14 ft. wide, and is composed of friable quartz and killas; its appearance has improved, a kinder lode without ore can scarcely be seen; about 5 fms. further driving will bring the end under Blubten's shaft, with which communication will be effected; this will be pushed forward.—Marlenfreude: Operations have been suspended on Marlenfreude lode, as already advised; the water has been drained from the south shaft. The lode in the level going easterly is, as formerly reported, 6 in. wide, and from it some very good stones of solid lead ore were broken last week; there is, therefore, good reason to hope that we shall find a good productive lode in depth. Fortunately, the water is not nearly so strong as it was last year; the men are now cutting down and securing the shaft for the last 2 fms., when we shall at once fix the hand-pumps, and commence to sink. The transmission of power from the engine to work the pump will stand in abeyance for a little time till it be seen what quantity of water is likely to be encountered.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines see to-day's Supplement.]

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—The principal dealing to-day have been in Grenville, Gwydyr Park, Tincroft, Carn Brea, Pennerley, Bog, and Cook's Kitchen. Grenville, 6 to 6½; Gwydyr Park, 15s. to 20s.; Tincroft, 52 to 54; Carn Brea, 137½ to 142½; Pennerley, 4½ to 5; Bog, 3½ to 3¾; Cook's Kitchen, 29 to 30; East Van, 10½ to 11; East Lovell, 19 to 20; East Grenville, 3¼ to 3½; Great Vor, 9 to 9½; New Victoria, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; North Croft, 2½ to 2¾; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 3¾; Prince of Wales, 21s. to 23s.; Crebor, 30s. to 35s.; Roman Gravel, 19 to 20; South Condorow, 5½ to 6½; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; Uney, 7½ to 8; Eberhardt, 31 to 35; Pacific, 2½ to 2¾.

MONDAY.—The market is rather quiet, and in most cases Saturday's prices are not maintained. Carn Brea, 135 to 140; Great Vor, 8½ to 9; Bog, 3½ to 3¾; Grenville, 6½ to 6¾; East Van, 10½ to 11½; West Chiverton, 21 to 22; South Roman Gravel, 30s. to 32s.; Treleigh Wood, 25 to 30; Providence, 29 to 30; Utah, 20 to 21; Great Laxey, 15½ to 16; Carn Camborne, 3¼ to 3½; Crebor, 30s. to 35s.; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; West Seton, 180 to 185; Tincroft, 52 to 54; East Lovell, 19½ to 20½; Australian United, 15s. to 20s.; Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d. to 35s.

TUESDAY.—Market quiet, dealers busy preparing for the settlement. Carn Brea, 135 to 138; Cook's Kitchen, 29 to 30; East Van, 10 to 11; East Lovell, 19½ to 20½; Great Vor, 9½ to 9¾; Gwydyr Park, 15 to 16; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 3¾; Prince of Wales, 21½ to 22½; Tincroft, 52 to 54; West Chiverton, 21½ to 22½; Crebor, 30s. to 35s.; Grenville, 5½ to 6½; Eberhardt, 33 to 34.

WEDNESDAY.—The market is again quiet. Grenville, Gwydyr Park, West Chiverton, and East Grenville in demand, at an advance. Grenville, 5½ to 6½; Gwydyr Park, 15s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; West Chiverton, 22½ to 23½; East Grenville, 3¼ to 3½; Great Laxey, 15½ to 16; New Victoria, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Eberhardt, 31 to 36; Uney, 7½ to 8; Pennerley, 4½ to 4¾; Bog, 3½ to 3¾; Prince of Wales, 21s. to 22s.; Roman Gravel, 19 to 20; West Seton, 180 to 185; Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d. to 35s.

THURSDAY.—Settling day. There has been a fair enquiry to-day for Grenville, Gwydyr Park, Eberhardt, Tincroft, Carn Brea, Pennerley, and West Chiverton shares. Grenville, 5½ to 6½; Gwydyr Park, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Eberhardt, 36½ to 37½; Carn Brea, 132½ to 137½; Pennerley, 4½ to 4¾; West Chiverton, 25 to 27; Great Vor, 9½ to 10½; East Grenville, 3¼ to 3½; Crebor, 30s. to 35s.; Treleigh Wood, 25 to 30; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; Perkins Beach, 1½ to 2; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 3¾; Bog, 3½ to 3¾; Tincroft, 52 to 53; Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Pacific, 2½ to 2¾.

FRIDAY.—Market moderately active for Grenville, Tincroft, South Croft, Carn Brea, Parys Mountain, Great Vor, North Croft, and Cook's Kitchen. Grenville opened 5½ to 6, and closed 6½ to 7, in consequence of an improvement in the rise above the 100 valued at 1400 per fathom. Tincroft, 52 to 53; South Croft, 17 to 18; Carn Brea, 137½ to 142½; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 3¾; Great Vor, 10 to 10½; North Croft, 2½ to 2¾; Cook's Kitchen, 28 to 30; East Lovell, 18½ to 19; Gwydyr Park, 15 to 16; Pennerley, 4½ to 4¾; West Chiverton, 24 to 25; West Tankerville, 3½ to 3¾; and Eberhardt, 36 to 37.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, June 28.)—Soda: Cream caustic, at 12, 10s. to 13s.; white, 60 per cent., 12, 10s. to 14s.; soda ash steady, at 2½d. to 2¾d.; soda crystals, unchanged, at 5½d. to 5½d.; bi-carbonate, 12, to 12½d.; salt cake, 3½d. to 3½d.; Glauber salts, 3½d. to 3½d.; Nitrate of Soda: At 14, to 14½d.; 2s. 6d.; Potash: Murates, for 80 per cent., 9½d. per ton, f.o.b. would be accepted; potash, 33s. to 35s.; 6d.; pearl ash, 42s. to 45s.; Prussiate, red, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.; yellow, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d.; Alum: At 6d. to 6½d.; for lowest lump; in paper barrels, 7½d.; ground, 7½d.; Bleaching Powder: Easy, at 12½d. to 13½d.; Ammonia: White and grey obtain 18s. to 19s.; brown, 14s. to 14½s.; carbonate, 6½d.; Iron Salts: Green and rusty copperas, fair demand, at 52s. 6d. to 55s.; dry copperas, 52s.; chloride of iron, 6½d.; Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 28s. to 28½d.; Arsenic: At 6½d. to 7½d., for fine powdered.—Acid: Tartaric, unchanged

at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.; oxalic, 9½d. to 10d.; sulphuric, 3½d. to 3½d.; carbolic, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Magnesia: Epsom salts, 4s. 10s. to 4s. 15s. 6d. for refined.—Oils: Olive, 44½d. to 47½d.; spindle, lard, and dense oils, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; pure white Norwegian cod liver oil, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per gallon.—Pitch: Dull, at 13s. to 15s.—Benzole: Active demand; 3d. per cent., at 3s. 3d.; 60 per cent. to 90 per cent. at 4s. to 4s. 6d.—Disinfectants: Patent, 5s.; carbolic, 10s.—China Clay: 22s. per ton.—Pyrites: Unchanged, at 7d. to 8d. for Spanish.—Phosphates: Superphosphates, 25 to 30 per cent., 3½d. to 4s.; precipitated phosphate of lime, 40 to 50 per cent., 3½d. to 6s.; Estramadura, 1s. 2d. per unit; mineral phosphates, 55 to 60 per cent., 10s. 4d. per unit.—Manganese: 70s. to 90s. for 60 and 70 per cent.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 18s. to 20s.; oolite, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.

THE SWANSEA SMELTING AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, CLEAR CREEK, COLORADO.—The prospectus of this company will be found in another column. The company is formed with a capital of 60,000*l.* in 20,000 shares of 3*l.* each, to purchase the valuable smelting works known as "The Swansea," as also three silver mines, entitled the "Prince Albert," the "Peabody," and the "Washington," situated at the fork of the Clear Creek, leading to Georgetown and Empire City, the latter place being four miles from the works, and the former only one. The objects of the company are threefold—1. The purchasing and smelting of ores raised in the neighboring mining properties.—2. Raising of ores from the company's own mines.—3. The smelting of these ores. Attention is particularly directed to this undertaking. In consequence of its originality, and the security offered to the investor. The speculative element, which is a necessary concomitant of mining, is, it is claimed, replaced by the mercantile element of smelting, which ensures to the investing public a security never before offered to them. The absence of smelting works in Colorado has been so severely felt for some time past that real mining progress has been most materially retarded. There are said to be no other smelting works in the district, and that all ores must of necessity be sent to the Swansea works for reduction. A railway is open to within 25 miles of the works, and this distance also will be shortly completed. The mines are stated to be of great value, picked specimens having yielded, by assay, from 1530 to 2900 ozs. to the ton, but the bulk of the lodes will average from 70 to 80 oz. This is by itself sufficient to pay handsome dividends. It is considered that the bona fides of the enterprise is borne out on the face of the prospectus, since a subscription of only 3*l.* per share is asked for, pending the corroboration in all respects of the statements set forth, and even upon the receipt of the most favourable reports it is entirely optional with each subscriber as to whether he will continue his partnership or withdraw, in which latter case there is no liability whatever beyond the 3*l.* paid upon application. In further support of the bona fide character of the property, reference is made to the notice for closing the subscription list, which will show that two-thirds of the shares have already been privately subscribed for.

Many readers of the Journal will recollect the energetic interest displayed by Mr. HENRY GIBSON in reference to the various mining undertakings by which he was connected in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales. They will now be glad to learn that Mr. Gibson is again about to enter into active business pursuits, and that he will, in particular, turn his attention to Anglesea—an island from the riches of which great expectations are entertained.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.—Capt. T. Mitchell (June 29) reports that the 100 cast, on S. B. course, is beginning to show a little improvement; the lode is forming more regularly, and producing good stones of copper ore. The 100 cross-cut, driving towards the Carreg-y-doll, is without change since my last. The 90, driving west of cross-cut, on the Carreg-y-doll lode, continues to yield 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. The rise in the back of this level will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 80 cross-cut, driving in the Carreg-y-doll, is also getting into ore ground, and yielding saving work. The 50, east of Dyer's shaft, continues to yield good lumps of ore, and looks kindly. The adit cut at Morfaen, driving under the White Rock shaft, is undergoing a favourable change; the end is producing good stones of copper, and looks very promising. All our other works are going on well.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—RELIEF AND REMEDY.—It is useless to enter into the question how this ointment works such astounding cures, of all descriptions of sores, ulcers, bad legs, and scrofulous eruptions. Sufficient is it for all sufferers to know that the united testimony of thousands proves the healing powers of Holloway's ointment, and earnestly recommends its trial to all afflicted with these maladies. When this treatment is once commenced the ease and comfort it bestows will induce its steady continuance till the cure is completed. In chronic cases the pills used in aperitive rather than purgative doses much enhance the curative effect of the ointment.

The North Pool Mining Company
(LIMITED).
Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL £10,000, IN 5000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.
£1 per share payable on application; £1 upon allotment.
DIRECTORS.
Captain HENRY ANTHONY BENNETT, Nelson House, Manchester, and Junior Carlton Club, London
JOHN GURNEY KELLEY BURT, Esq., M.D., Lee, Kent.
RICHARD DUKE, Esq., Lee, Kent.
JAMES SMITH EASTES, Esq., Billiter-street, City.
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.
SOLICITOR—GEORGE FREEBORN, Esq.
SECRETARY—EDWARD JOHN BARTLETT.
OFFICES,—30, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a mine situated in the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall, hitherto carried on upon the Cost-book Principle.
The machinery, plant, buildings, &c., on the property are valued at £5000, to which must be added the costly work accomplished in developing the mine—worth at a fair estimate £20,000.
The purchase-money to be received by the vendors is £5000 in fully paid-up shares, leaving £5000 to be expended upon the mine—a sum ample for future vigorous working. These favourable terms have been conceded to the public in consequence of one or two proprietors holding very considerable interests in the cost-book company, upon whom the burden of expenditure has chiefly devolved, added to which great difficulty has been experienced in inducing capitalists to embark in unlimited companies. The unanimous consent to this part with the property has been obtained, and sufficient funds raised to pay off every ascertained liability. The leases are granted from Lord Roberts and John Francis Basset, Esq. (the former is for 21 years from 1871, the latter has a term unexpired of 13 years).
The length of the grant is about three-quarters of a mile, intersected by numerous valuable veins, and immediately to the north of the great belt of lodes traversing the Carn Breu, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, and Camborne Vean Mines, and also embracing within its limits the parallel range of lodes which have produced such large profits in the Tolgas mines to the east, and still more celebrated Seton mines to the west.
Applications for shares may be made, accompanied with the deposit, either to the bankers of the company, the City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, or direct to the offices of the company, No. 30, Great St. Helens, London, E.C., where prospectuses, reports, and any further information can be obtained.

The Swansea Smelting and Silver
MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
CLEAR CREEK, COLORADO.
CAPITAL £60,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £3 EACH.
Of which only 12,000 will now be offered to the public.

Deposit on application 3*s.* per share, beyond which amount no applicant will be liable for any other sum until the properties to be purchased have been investigated and the statements of the vendor verified, when the applicant may exercise the option of accepting or refusing his allotment of shares.
DIRECTORS.
G. LATHOM BROWNE, Esq., Director of the Cape Railway, Gresham House, E.C.
WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq., United University Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
GEORGE CLARKE, Esq., Ticehurst, Sussex.
J. C. FULLER, Esq., Director of the Corg Coffee Company, 8, Lendenhall-street, E.C.
CHARLES WRIGHT, Esq., Director of the Sierra Buttes Mining Company, 52, Lombard-street, E.C.
AUDITOR—J. SUGDEN NEALL, Esq., Director of the Sierra Buttes Mining Company.
BANKERS—THE ALLIANCE BANK, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
BROKER—PERCY MORTIMER, Esq., 3, Copthall-court, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. EYRE AND CO., 1, John-street, Bedford-row.
SECRETARY (pro tem).—Mr. J. BIRNIE.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—12, COPTHALL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY, E.C.
PROSPECTUS.
The company is formed to purchase and work the Swansea Smelting Works and certain valuable silver mines in Clear Creek County, Colorado, U.S.A.
Hitherto, owing to the want of facilities for selling and smelting the ores on the spot, those mines alone possessing very rich ores, or having their own smelting works, have been profitably worked by their proprietors.
The functions of the company are, therefore, intended to be threefold.
1st.—To raise ores from their own mines.
2nd.—To purchase ores from the mines in the district.
3rd.—To reduce and smelt these ores, as well as gold and silver ores which may be sent to the company's smelting works by their owners.
The mines to be acquired by the company are the Prince Albert, the Peabody, and the Washington; they are held by the customary tenure, and each body, and the Washington, has a range on the run of the lode of 1400 lineal feet. The lodes vary in thickness; the Prince Albert and Washington are from 3 to 5 feet in width; the Peabody is narrower, but contains richer ores. The composition of the lodes is similar to that of the richest silver mines of the district. Shafts, varying from 12 to 35 feet in depth, have been sunk on the several lodes, and quantities of ore removed, the object, however, being mainly to prove their value.
Selected samples of ores from each have been given by analysis from 1500 to 2000 ozs. of silver to the ton, but average samples from the whole mass of the Prince Albert lode produced, by analysis, 70 ozs. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs.
The mines are situated on the brow of a hill, and about three quarters of a mile from the smelting works. They will all be worked by adit level, and thus all expensive pumping and hauling machinery is avoided. It is proposed at first to proceed with the development of the Prince Albert mine.
This would cost about £3500, and would require about six months to complete. Omitting, however, altogether the profit during the first six months, and deducting 50 per cent. for the future development of the mines, a clear annual profit of £25,000 may be anticipated from one mine alone.
The second function of the company will be to purchase ores from the mine workers of the district. The capital, so employed, can be turned over six times in the year, and yield a minimum profit of 25 per cent. each time, or say 150 per cent. per annum; but a safer, and certainly not exaggerated return, is 100 per cent. per annum, which has been the basis of the present valuation. It is proposed, therefore, to appropriate £10,000 of the company's capital to this branch, which it is fairly computed will yield an annual profit of about £10,000.
The third and most inherently profitable function of the company will be the reduction and smelting of ores on the spot. The works (held on a tenure similar to freehold, and which can be largely extended) are situated between two forks of Clear Creek river, affording a constant and inexhaustible supply of water-power and wood for fuel, and on the highway along which all traffic to and from Empire City and Georgetown, and other rich mining districts passes. This assures to the company great advantages as ore buyers and local smelters. The works, comprising water-course, with ample water-wheels, buildings, and

dressing-floors, have been fitted up with furnaces, plant, machinery, and apparatus, specially designed for treating the ores of the district, by the proprietor, Mr. John Colom, one of the best known and most successful mining managers in America. The works will require to be enlarged, and for this object a sum of £5000 will require to be spent on them. The profits from these smelting operations have been carefully estimated to yield an annual minimum of £13,000. The profit from the three sources, after making every reasonable deduction, may be taken as follows:—
First profit from mines (per annum), £25,000, say..... £20,000
Second profit from buying ores (per annum), say..... 10,000
Third profit from smelting ores (per annum), say..... 10,000
Total..... £40,000
Or a total clear annual profit of 66 per cent. upon the whole capital of the company.

The Clear Creek Mining Company, the owners of these mines and works, have entered into an agreement to sell to this company conditionally upon the statements as to value and title being fully corroborated. For this purpose the directors of this company will dispatch a trustworthy authority to Colorado, and if his report be satisfactory the agreement will be confirmed and completed. It will be evident that the success of the company will largely depend upon the skill, ability, and integrity of the manager of the works. Mr. Colom, who has had the management of some of the largest and most successful mining and smelting works in America, has consented to give his services to the company for some years at a remuneration largely depending upon the profits of the company.
Subject to the confirmation of the vendor's statements, the property will be transferred to the company for the sum of £35,000; and the vendors agree, if so required, to accept £27,000 in fully paid-up shares of the company, and the balance of £8000 only in cash, that sum being required to pay out several existing small joint proprietors.
It is proposed that £1 per share shall be paid up on the completion of the contract for the purchase of the property, and the balance in calls of £1 each at intervals of not less than four months. Until, however, the directors receive corroborative evidence of the vendor's statements, and give notice of such, it is proposed that all applications for shares shall, in the first instance, be in the form of a companying the prospectus, making it optional to the applicant to complete, on the scrip being called in for registration, and that a sum of 3*s.* per share only shall be paid on application, such sum to be supplied to meet the costs of the investigation.
The agreement in relation to the vendors and this company for the conditional purchase of the properties is:—
Between James Kirkwood, on the part of the Clear Creek Mining Company, of the one part, and William Chambers, on the part of the Swansea Smelting and Silver Mining Company (Limited) of the other part, and is dated the 14th June, 1871.

THE SWANSEA SMELTING AND SILVER MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).
The APPLICATIONS already RECEIVED being for more than TWO-THIRDS of the SHARES to be ALLOTTED, Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst.
By order, J. BIRNIE, Secretary pro tem.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ASHFORTH.—Wm. Johns, W. Tipton, June 27: We have to-day got through the choke in the 20, west of Maw's shaft, which we were obliged to timber for 30 feet in length, and have now reached the forebrest; within 2 fathoms of the same we have picked into the side of the level, and found the lode about 2 feet wide, ore throughout; here the former party slipped the lode about 2 feet to the eastern level; we shall now commence to work on this course, and be able to give you the value in our next report; we are of opinion there is still another portion of the lode standing south. This level is now opened both east and west of shaft over 62 fathoms, and the lode worth in places 20l. per fathom; having very foul air in this level, it will compel us to bring down another shaft, which is already sunk to the adit level, and is about 8 fathoms in advance of the present end, and when completed will give good ventilation. There is no alteration in any other part since our last advice.

BEDFORD UNITED.—W. Phillips, June 29: Driving by the side of the lode, east and west of the shaft, in the 115, is continued. The lode in the 103 west is still 2½ feet wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. In this level east the lode is 3½ feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 90 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in this level is at present being sunk under the lode. The slope in the back of this level is worth from 4½ to 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90 east is 2½ feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The slope in the back is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom; preparations are being made for sinking a winze in this level. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 75 east.—South Lode: Driving by the side of the lode is continued in the 47 east. The pitches throughout the mine are looking much the same as for some time past.

BLAEN CAELAN.—J. Evans, June 28: At the engine-shaft the pitwork is now in, and we shall start 20m. levels, both east and west, on the course of the lode forthwith from the bottom of the shaft. The lode, so far as seen by the cross-cut north, is looking most promising. The slopes in the 10m. level and in back of the adit are yielding their usual quantities of lead ore. The new adit going south continues to intersect branches of spar in highly-mineralised ground, and I should be glad if you would come up as soon as you return from London.

BLUET HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, June 24: There is but little alteration to notice in any part of the mine during the week. The water has been taken up in launders in the adit from Wheel Betay, so that we can now continue the sinking through the old workings below that level at Wheel Joy shaft.

BOG.—Wm. Nancarrow, John Lean, June 28: The clearing of the 70 fathom level, both east and west, progresses satisfactorily; we find the stuff therefrom contains sufficient lead and blende to well pay for dressing, therefore we are saving it out on the surface as we draw. The shaftmen have completed cutting ground at the adit level for the house-lift; the bearers and clisters to receive the same are in their places, and we shall send down the castings forthwith. The tribute pitches throughout the mine look much the same as for some time past. We shall sample 20 tons of lead on Friday next.

BRONFLOYD.—Thomas Kemp, June 29: We have no change here worthy of notice, as all bargains continue of the value reported last week. I hope to get the new jiggers to work this week, as, until they are ready, we cannot get on with dressing operations.

BRYNAMBOL.—G. Spargo, June 28: The engine-shaft is sunk below the 12 4 fms. 3 ft. 9 in.; I have this day broken some good stones of lead ore in the deepest part of the shaft, in the 115, is continued. The lode, the nature of which is gradually changing, becoming more spar, which is impregnated with lead, and of a most promising character for the production of galena. I am daily expecting a further improvement. We are now carrying 7 ft. of the lode in the shaft, and according to its size where cross-cut in the 12, we have about 12 feet more of it still standing to the south. This will, of course, be cross-cut into as soon as we reach the 22. The lode in the slopes in bottom of the adit level is at present poor, but is still producing a little lead. We have now pick of prills, or solid lead, about 15 cwt.; the remainder of the lode will have to go through a further process of dressing. We are at present engaged making alterations in the crushing mill, and which I hope to be completed in the course of a week. We have completed the excavation of the large reservoir, which is now supplying us with ample water for hauling purposes, &c. The 12 west will now be cleared without delay, and when done we shall resume the driving of this level, so as to get under the lead ground gone down in the bottom of the adit. After we have driven another 5 fathoms we shall commence rising and stopping, &c., from this part also, and should the lode continue to improve in accordance with the last 6 feet driven very valuable ground will be laid open. All that is wanted is time to properly open out the mine, when I have every reason to believe it will become remunerative.

BRADRAIN CONSOLS.—Robert Northey, June 24: The lode in the 55 fm. level west is 4 ft. wide, composed of blende and mixed throughout with lead ore, but not sufficient of the latter to put any value on. The lode in the winze sinking below the 45 fm. level is 4 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 45 fm. level west is 5 ft. wide, and worth 36 cwt. per fathom. I do not see any change to notice in any of the slopes; they are producing about their usual average. The lode in the deep adit at Dolfair is about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of killas, and occasionally stones of blende and mundle. The water is scarce for dressing, but we are carrying it on as fast as possible.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—Robert Northey, June 26: Nothing has been done on the lode in Bitchie's shaft since my last. The men have been busily engaged fixing bearers, clsters, pumps, &c. The lode in the 70 fm. level east is 3 feet wide, and carrying a mixture of lead ore. The lode in the rise in the back of the 70 fm. level, is 2 feet wide, and worth 18 cwt. per fathom. The slopes in the back of the 60 fm. level will average 15 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50 fm. level is 4 feet wide, and worth 20 cwt. per fathom. The slopes in the back of the 50 will average 18 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the back of the 15 fm. level is worth 17 cwt. per fathom.—North Lode: The lode in the 40 fm. level east is 6 feet wide, composed of killas, quartz, and spots of lead ore. The weather still continues very dry, though we had some passing showers, but of very little service to the ponds, which were closed on Thursday last, but we are doing a little on the sluice flooring.

CAGYNON.—T. Hodge, June 28: In the 60 north cross-cut there is no change worthy of notice. In the 50 east end the lode is yielding some good stones of lead. In the 50 east end the lode is getting more solid, and is worth 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. The rise in back of this level is worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 1 slope, in back of the 50, is worth 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 2 slope, in back of the 50, is worth 13 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 40 west end continues to yield good stones of lead, with more water issuing therefrom. The slope in the back of the 40 is not looking so well, worth 8 cwt. per fathom for lead, and a good mixture of blende. We shall commence the 40 fm. level cross-cut south to-morrow, with a view to intersect the Kystumeant lode. We have a pair of men at work on stones to build pillars for the support of our main launders in the river Rhodol; when this is completed the men will be put in the 20 east end, on the south lode. I hope to get more tribute pitches in this end soon. Our parcels of ore are not yet weighed; they will weigh off a little over the computed quantity.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—J. Vivian and Son, Nicholas Clymo, June 29: Town Lode: The 106 west is improving, the lode becoming more consolidated, and increasing in the production of copper. The slopes in back of this level are producing about 2½ tons of good copper ore per fathom, and improving in going up.—South Lode: We have discovered an excellent section of tin ground in the 120, from which several tons of very rich tin have been sent to the surface. This is the most valuable discovery we have yet made, and without taking other parts of the mine into account enables us to calculate with safety on making large sales of tin at a profit.—Old South Lode: Good tin ground is also being discovered on this lode in the 120. The prospects of the mine have considerably improved since the last report.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Richard Pryor, John Davey, June 27: No change calling for remark has taken place in this mine during the past week. Saturday being our pay and settling day, a full report shall be sent you.

CAPPADOCIA.—Wm. Thomas, June 24: The skip-shaft, in the 104, is finished, and we have begun to sink to the 114 in a promising ore level of lime, quartz, &c.; I shall be better able to estimate its value after the men have made a good sinking and taken down the lode—this shaft is being sunk 12 feet long, at 12l. 12s. per fathom extent for the month. The slope in back of the 104, west of Killy's winze, is worth 10l. per fathom; set at 3l. 10s. per fm. for the month. The slope east of Killy's winze, in back of the 104, is worth 10l. per fathom; set at 3l. 10s. per fm. for the month. The west end of the skip-shaft, in the 104, is driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. per fathom for the part being carried, but all the lode is worth 12l. per fathom for the month; we cannot carry all the lode in sinking this winze, but the part being sunk is worth about 10l. per fathom. All the other underground operations are being carried out in a satisfactory manner. We have now first-class surface plant, consisting of a powerful pumping-engine, steam-whim, crusher, &c., wagons, new skips, new steel wire-rope, tramways, walled in dressing-floors, and copper yards with all necessary hoists, rollers, sheds, and dressing appliances, receivers, &c.; also a supply of coal, timber, iron, steel, tallow, grease, oil, and other materials for the next six months, and pitwork sufficient for 12 months, and all surface works being in thorough working order our principal object henceforward will be to concentrate our forces in sinking the main shafts and winzes, and developing the mine in depth, as judging from the improved character of the lode, and also the rock formation in contact with it in sinking the last 10 fathoms, we have every reason to expect still more important results as we sink deeper, and open new levels. If we could have the standard of copper again at 12l. we should be very well, there being places in the upper levels that may be worked at a profit with a better price for copper, but which at the present price will scarcely pay, so that profits, in fact, depend to a great measure on a fair price being obtained for copper ore. We are preparing another cargo of ore with all possible dispatch.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Jas. Pauli, June 28: During the past week scarcely anything has been done in the bottom of the mine, the water being in; however, the late showers have given us a little water, and the mine is nearly in full work again. Should we have a few more good showers it will enable us to go on in full force again, and the points in the upper part of the mine are without any change worthy of remark since my report of last week. The surface work is now again being urged on with the utmost speed possible.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—G. E. Tremayne, Wm. Bennetts, June 27: The lode in the 116 fm. level west, on the new lode, is 2 feet wide, composed of flookan and good stones of lead. According to the present bearing of this lode it will intersect the old lode about 45 fms. west of the shaft; this we hope to accomplish in about five months. The shaftmen are at present engaged in cutting pit at the 117 fm. level, which will be completed this week, when we shall at once commence sinking below this level. The lode in the 105 fm. level west is 3 feet wide, with a very promising appearance, and producing a little lead; from the present favourable indications we soon expect to reach the lead ground. The lode in the 105 fm. level east is 3½ ft. wide, a strong, promising lode, principally composed of flookan and mundle. The lode in the 95 fm. level west is at present disordered by an elvan course, which we only regard as temporary. The slopes in the back of this level are not looking quite so well as last report.

Saturday next being our pay and settling day, a full report will be sent you.

CRENVALE AND WILKIN ABRHAM UNITED.—W. Kitto, W. J. Pauli, June 28: Sturt's Engine-Shaft: To drive the 303 east and west, by eight men, the month, at 9l. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and cop-

per ore, having a kindly appearance for further improvement. Pelly's engine-shaft is cleared to the bottom, which is 5 fms. below the 220; the engine will be at once begun to cut ground for a set of catches to take up the rods and to fix a planer in the 220, preparatory to our sinking the shaft, which will take a month to accomplish. To drive the 130 east of Green's shaft, by four men, the month, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom for tin and copper. A rise in back of the 130 fm. level, 5 fms. behind the end, by four men, the month, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom for tin and copper. To drive the 190 west of St. George's shaft, on the old lode, by four men, the month, at 4l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.—Woolf's Shaft: To sink a winze 1½ ft. wide, by six men, the month, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. The 120 cross-cut to drive south, by six men, the month, at 7l. per fathom.—Vivian's Shaft: To drive the 200 east by six men, the month, at 7l. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: The 220 to drive east on the old lode, by four men, the month, at 9l. per fathom; the lode is large, producing a little tin. To drive the 210 east, on the old lode, by four men, the month, at 9l. per fathom; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing low quality tinstuff. To drive the 110 east on the old lode, by four men, the month, at 12l. per fathom.—Blewitt's Shaft: To drive the 180 east of the cross-cut, on the south lode, by six men, 1 fm., at 3l.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 40l. per fathom for tin and copper ore; we have set a short stent in the 180 east, and the lode will get better shortly. To drive the 180 west of cross-cut, by six men, 1 fm., at 5l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is not so good as it has been, now worth 15l. per fathom.—Richard's Shaft: To drive the 170 west on the south part of the old lode, by four men, the month, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and will produce from 1 to 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. A cross-cut to drive south of Blewitt's shaft, in the 190, by six men, the month, or cut a lode; we expect about 3 fms. further will reach it.—Gard's shaft: To drive the 70 west, on the old lode, by two men and two boys, the month, at 6l. per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. To drive the 60 cross-cut north, by four men, or cut the lode, at 7l. 10s. per fm. To drive the 95 cross-cut south of Wilyama's engine-shaft, by six men, the month, at 15l. per fathom. To drive the 200 west of Blewitt's shaft, on the old lode, by four men, the month, at 4l. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and likely to improve.—Pressure Shaft: We have four men clearing the level and winze so as to put down a foot-way, and we hope to see the water drained to the 50 by the end of the month. To drive the 170 east of Blewitt's shaft, on the south lode, by six men, the month, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper ore, and likely to improve.

CWM ERFIN.—June 29: In our last report it was mentioned that we had communicated the 57 west of the engine-shaft with the same level coming east from the winze. This has enabled us to stop the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 45. We have now eight men employed on this ground, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth from ¼ to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 45, west of Taylor's shaft, is at this time very small. We have nothing but a joint or wall to drive by, and it must be carefully watched. Its bearing is found to be much the same as it was when the lode was much larger. Good progress has been made in extending this level westward, the men having driven 7 fms. of ground in the last two months. One slope is in course of working over the back of this level, in which the lode is 9 ft. wide, and worth from 6 to 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 32, going west of Taylor's shaft, is 8 in. wide, composed of killas, carbonate of lime, strongly impregnated with copper and lead ore. Some fair specimens of the latter have been broken since the last report. The slope over the back of the 32 has been suspended, the lode having become too poor to pay for working. The slope in the back of the 20, on the south branch, about 90 fms. east of the cross-cut, will turn out 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and the ground is easy to work. We are now driving the cross-cut north in the 10 a little further, to prove whether or not there is any tin in that direction. In stopping down the north side in the bottom of the deep adit level, we still find some branches of ore that will pay; present value, 8 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We shall sample on Tuesday next 20 tons of silver-lead ore.

DEEP LEVEL.—June 27: In the 160, east of sump-winze, on the new vein, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing solid stones of lead ore. The 160, west of sump-winze, is producing occasional solid stones of lead ore. The lode in the 120, west of Trustee's shaft, is rather disordered, producing occasional stones of lead ore, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 120, east of Trustee's shaft, is 12 in. wide, producing saving work of low quality. The pitch below the 120, west of Trustee's shaft, is worth 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

DRAKE WALLS.—Thos. Gregory, June 28: The branches in the 30, west of Brunton's shaft, are worth 9l. per fathom. In the 20 west the branches are worth 8l. per fathom, and are again improving west of the capels. The branches in the 80 west are worth 8l. per fathom for tin and copper; there are still more branches standing south, which will be cut into presently. The branches in the 20 east are worth 9l. per fathom for tin and copper. In the 80 east the branches are worth 9l. per fathom for tin and copper. Brunton's shaft we are sinking down some ground, in order to complete the shaft to the 80, on the old workings; when this is complete it will enable us to draw more tinstuff from the west part of the mine.—Matthew's: The branches in the 40 east are worth 8l. per fathom for the part carried. In the cross-cut south we continue to open on some small tin branches, and as yet it appears we have no south wall. The various slopes are producing their usual quantities of tin, the sampling of which is receiving every attention in due course.

DUKE HILLS.—J. Eddy, June 29: We have sunk a trial shaft near our eastern boundary, and have found good tin ground of the country for nearly 400 fms.; the lode is from 12 to 15 ft. wide, and we are sinking a shaft with all speed upon it. The north tin lode continues to improve eastward.—South Lode: We have discovered this lode about 300 fms. east of our present working, and it is 3 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff.

EAST DOLWEN.—J. Davis, June 28: The ground in the end of the cross-cut is becoming very strong, and is now a regular ore-bearing rock. We have discovered the north, or Bodell, lode again, about 50 fathoms east of the first pit; it is 2½ ft. wide, with well-defined walls, but too shallow to carry ore. There is, as I before reported, a good spot to drive in a level on the course of this lode, and this level would get so fast into the hill that about 50 fathoms drive would give us 30 fathoms of backs to surface. This discovery is of so much importance to the future of this and of Dolwen property that I have ordered the men to continue their eastern trials west in Dolwen sett.

EAST LLANGYNOG.—E. J. Burn, June 29: The ground in the deep adit level cross-cut is much the same as when last reported on. In the No. 4 level, on the south lode, we are getting on well with the timbering and clearing; we have cleared over 8 fms. since setting-day, and if we continue in the same pace we shall be under the level in another month. The slopes in the 44 end, in the back of No. 1 level are without change. We have not yet reached the old men's workings in the bottom of this level, but the men are engaged in shooting out the ore from the lode at the footwall, as we have found the best lead in the slope over this. In the 11 fm. level we have a splendid lode, averaging for the last 2 fms. driven from 1 foot to 16 inches solid ore, and going down in the bottom of the level equally as rich. In the rise on the north lode I think we have reached the No. 3 level. I shall be able to give you more particulars in a day or two.

EAST RHYDTALOG.—James Dunkin, June 28: We are opening on the bottom level, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and clay-slate—a very fine strong-looking lode.

EAST SETON.—J. Vivian and Son, H. Arthur, June 29: Cartwright's Shaft: The lode in the 34 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, and of just the same composition as reported on last week. The tribute department is without change to notice. Basset's Shaft: 10 ft. below the 46 fathom level the lode is 4 ft. wide, and a little improved since last week's report. In the 46, east and west of shaft, there is no change to notice. A flat-rod shaft: The cross-cut north, in the 44 end, is very wet, therefore we think we are very near the lode. At the same level, west of shaft, the lode continues large, but without change to notice.

EAST TERRAS.—J. H. James, June 27: We have to-day commenced sinking a shaft on the course of a lode which is about 7 fms. north of the great lode. This lode is also productive for tin ore on the back, and from its mineral character, preponderates greatly in favour of being very productive. The great lode continues to produce good tinstuff.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—J. Lean, June 28: For some time past the north lode in the 100, east of the shaft, has been driving a fine level, and the copper lode crossing it, and about 6 ft. behind the present end a small cross-course. We have two branches in the present end about 3¼ feet apart; they are about 6 in. wide, but not sufficient to value. The 110, driving west from Hodge's cross-cut, on the north part of the copper lode, is worth for copper ore about 14l. per fathom. In the 100, driving west on the same, from Mitchell's cross-cut, the part of the lode carried is about 2 feet wide, composed of iron, quartz, and peach, with an occasional stone of ore, but not sufficient to value. A cross-cut is being driven north in the 90, to intersect the lode driven on in the 100, and to drive about 1 ft.; this cross-cut is in clear tin ground, and the flat-rod shaft is cleared. The men are now engaged putting in skip-rod, &c. We expect to commence drawing on Friday or Saturday next.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 29: The lode in the 75 east, and also in the slope in the back of this level has improved. Beyond this we have no change to report.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, June 28: There is no alteration in the mine worth notice since last week. Our tin ground at the 80 east is still falling off.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickard, June 29: We have cut into the Thorn lode in the deep adit cross-cut fully 8 ft. and have as yet no sign of the south or footwall. We find it very spare for cutting through; it being of a vughy nature is, consequently, troublesome for blasting. The lode altogether is presenting a very encouraging appearance, and, although at present is not producing tin in sufficient quantities to value, still I have every reason to think that it will ultimately prove productive. The ground in the shallow adit, driving west by the side of the Thorn lode, is a little more favourable for progress, and of a most promising description for the production of tin. Saturday next is the pay and settling day, particulars of which shall be sent you.

FRANCIS CONSOLS.—Wm. Dodge, June 29: Since sending the report last week the lode has much improved, and presents a very flattering appearance. Operations are proceeding altogether satisfactorily.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., June 24: The ground in King's engine-shaft, sinking below the 95, is of a good description, and our progress very satisfactory; we calculate to have about 8 ft. further to accomplish the required depth for a 105 fm. level, including fork. The part of the lode carried in the 95, east of the said shaft, is 3 feet wide, principally composed of capel, spar, and mundle, with stones of ore. In the 82 east we have gone through the lode from the north wall to the south, which is 5 fathoms wide, being principally composed of hard capels, spar, and mundle, spotted with ore; the south part is showing an improved appearance, on which we purpose to continue the drive east. The 82 cross-cut north has passed through a lode 4 ft. wide, composed of capels, spar, mundle, and a little tin, but not sufficient to value, on which we purpose to drive east some short distance to ascertain its value in that direction. The lode in the new winze sinking below the 70 east is worth 6 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the different slopes in the back and bottom of the 92 and 70 are yielding from 3 to 5 tons of ore per fathom.

GOGINAN.—June 19: The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work. In the slope over this, 60 fms. east of winze the lode is 10 feet wide, worth 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the slope over the same level, 60 fms. east of winze, the lode is producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the slope over this level, recently started, 15 fms. east of winze, is 9 ft. wide, and will yield 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The slope over the 100 fm. level 15 fms. east of rise, is in a lode producing 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

The lode in the slope over the drift, west of rise, is worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The south part of the lode in the 60, west of incline plane, is without any change to notice, still showing a little ore occasionally. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine will produce on an average ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The surface work is being pushed on with all speed possible, but our water supply will be quite exhausted in a day or two, unless we get some heavy rains.

GORSREDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—June 29: All our operations are proceeding most satisfactorily, and we are making good progress in dressing the ore. **GREAT NORTH LAXEY.**—R. Rowe, June 24: We have commenced to sink the north shaft below the 96 fm. level; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, and altogether has a very encouraging appearance. The 110 end, driving north, is now within 4 fathoms of the line of shaft; the lode in the end has been small, but it is again widening, and yielding some nice ore, worth ¼ ton to the fm., and letting out a heavy feed of water. I expect we are now at the commencement of a long run of good ore ground in this level. We have two slopes in the roof of the 96, worth from 15 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; and two slopes in the roof of the 73 producing about a similar quantity of ore. We expect to sample 40 tons of lead again very shortly.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, June 29: We have no change to report in the adit cross-cut since our last. The driving is being pushed on as fast as the nature of the ground will permit.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, June 29: I am glad to inform you that the 23 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is looking very much better, producing fine stones of lead, and spotted throughout with lead for the whole width of the level, and looking very promising for further improvement. However, I will defer saying much about this for a day or two, when, if further improvement takes place, I will advise you. The air in this level is bad, so much so that I fear we shall not be able to continue the driving of it without ventilation, therefore I think it essential to put down a winze from the bottom of the 12; this will give us good ventilation, and will also prove this piece of ground. I shall be glad to hear from you on this point. The deep adit level is much the same as for some time past, producing stones of lead, but not enough to value. The rise on the lode is unproductive at present.

GREAT ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, June 28: The 22 fathom level, on King's lode, east of cross-cut, still contains large and unproductive, and we have two slopes that are yielding fair quantities of tinstuff. We are sinking the whim-shaft with all possible dispatch from the adit to the 22, and hope to hole it in a few days. When this shaft is down we shall at once drive out to the north lode, which is now going down under the adit very rich, and is 6 ft. wide, and the arch of the lode left by the ancient miners, which we took out last month, was splendid rich work for tin. I find the greater portion of this lode has been taken away at the adit, and in some places 6 ft. below, so by driving a cross-cut to this lode from the 22 you will have 10 fms. backs, when the returns of tin will, I think, fully double over last month's sale, which was 136l. 12s. 2d. I am pleased to say that the returns are increasing month by month, and the mine is opening up well, and in another two or three months will be in a sound position. The tramroad from the shafts to the stamps is completed, and the tram-wagon is working well, and all things, both underground and at surface, are doing the same.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—John Nancarrow, June 28: We have reached No. 3 lode, on the west side of the cross-course, where its appearance is much better than it was on the east side; the lode is large, carries a strong flookan, mixed with mundle, and for the 2 fms. driven both the lode and the stratum about it are most congenial for lead. No. 2 lode is not quite so large in the end as it was, but still carries the lead-bearing flookan of the neighbourhood.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—A. Smyth, June 27: At Vuchelmas new adit, driving west, the lode is about 10 in. big, composed of spar, sulphur, blende, and good saving work for lead ore; re-set to four men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom—stent the month.—Smith's Shop End: At present the lode here is poor and small, and the end rather slow for progress, re-set to four men, at 8l. per fathom—stent the month.—Stope in Sutton's Shaft: The lode here has improved, now worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; re-set to four men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom—stent the month.—Stope in Owen's Lode: The lode here has also improved, now worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; re-set to four men, at 7s. per fathom—stent the month.—Tyntul Mill: I have set a piece of ground of 10 ft. to break through from the bottom of the deep adit to the old workings to open a shaft to drive the ground through, to four men at 7l. per bargain; I saw some good lead in the ground to-day. There are four other men about 7 fms. under these men opening for the same shaft through a still to communicate with the bottom of the mine. We have done little in breaking lead, but shall put men to do so in a day or two.

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—Hugh Stephens, June 29: We have not got through the cross-course in the 10, west of Roger's shaft; it is some fathoms wide and the level entirely gone together, which, with the old timber crushed in every direction, makes it spare for spilling through. In the adit we have cleared about 40 fathoms west of the lode where we holed to the old workings referred to in my last report, and find the lode standing almost entire. The level is extended beyond this, but we are obliged to suspend our operations for the present in this direction for want of ventilation. The men are now engaged in clearing Butler's shaft, which is the next west of Duncroft's, and when this is accomplished I am in hopes it will thoroughly ventilate the mine all the way to Frederick's, which is the western shaft in the Harmony section of the mine. We have also cleared the adit as far north as Polkinghorne's, and shall commence clearing a shaft on this lode to-morrow. All the works throughout the mine are progressing favourably, laying open additional tin ground, and daily increasing our reserve.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 29: In the 120, west of Bailey's shaft, the lode is of the same size and value, worth 1¼ ton of ore per fathom, and is promising. In the 110 west the lode is large, 4 ft. of which being carried is worth 50l. per fathom. The ground being very fair we now propose, in order to expedite the driving, to get on by the side of the lode 2 fms. before again taking it down; this will occupy about a fortnight. In the winze sinking below the 110 west the lode is still a magnificent one, being quite equal to last week's valuation—130l. per fathom. Two slopes being worked in the back of the 110 are each worth 25l. per fathom. In the 100 west driving is still by the side of the lode. In the deep adit level south the ground is moderately favourable for progress.

HOBBS HILL.—P. Temby, June 28: Within the last few days the elvan has improved, producing more tin. We are saving some very good best work, which will help our sampling. The slope on the lode at Honeycomb shaft is also looking better, it is now 2 ft. wide, and turning out some very good work for tin. Our new tin dresser, so strongly recommended to us by Captain Josiah Thomas and Captain Richard Pearce, of Dolcoath, has come to its place in the mine; he found it to be all the stuff broken from the slopes. We shall soon be returning more tin.

HOLYFIELD.—J. Peart, June 24: The vein in drift going west has been a little poorer for about a week, but the last two days it has changed for the better; we have now ore all the height of the drift. Going east in the same stratum the vein at this point has improved very much during the last fortnight; this has been the richest place we have had, and is still looking well. As far as we can judge at present there is every prospect of getting a good quantity of ore here, the 4 fms. limit being all above below us, and nice samples of ore have been found in the drift sole going into it; this we intend to prove shortly. In a few more days the crushing-mill, &c., will be in working order, and in about a fortnight we will have 20 tons of lead ore ready for sampling.

KING.—Wm. Knott, June 28: The shears, winch, and all necessary gear are fixed, and the main bob will be completed to-morrow. The shaft is all in readiness to receive the pitwork as soon as we can get the same completed from the foundry, but in consequence of the delay of the foundry people we have been, and still are, hindered from making the progress we wished to make, and are almost daily pressing them to forward our orders, hoping to have the things forwarded in a few days, but not come yet.

MARKE VALLEY.—J. Truscott, June 26: Marke's Lode: In the 136 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, poor. In the 136 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, saving work. The 124 east yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 124 west is saving work. The 100 west is yielding 2 tons per fm.—Sarnum Lode: The 100 east is saving work.—Rosdown Lode: The 70 west is yielding 1 ton; the 60 west, 2 tons; the 50 west, 2 tons; and the 40 west, 2 tons per fathom. The 90 east is poor. The 20 east is poor. The 10 east is yielding 4 tons per fathom.

NEW CLIFFORD.—J. Mitchell, June 29: Both cross-cuts at the 72 are still being driven with all the force that can be brought to bear, and I believe we shall soon intersect Greene's lode, when I expect a rich course of copper ore. The south cross-cut is driven 4 fms. 1 ft., and the north cross-cut is driven 4 fms. 3 feet, from Greene's shaft.

NEW CROW HILL.—T. Trelasse, A. Kent, June 27: There is nothing new to remark in the 100 east this week. We are getting on very well with the clearing and securing the 36, and hope to get to the end by our next setting-day.

NEW HINGSTON.—George Rickard, June 29: I have had a letter from your gentleman since my last report. All operations before mentioned are being pushed on as fast as possible.

47 west the lode is worth 20¢ per fathom.—Cobbler's: In the 120 west the lode is worth 12¢ per fathom.—North: In the 90 west the lode is worth 15¢ per fathom. In the 90 rise the lode will produce 6¢ per fathom. In the 80 west the lode is worth 6¢ per fathom. In the 70 west the lode is worth 8¢ per fathom. In the 60 east the lode is worth 10¢ per fathom. In the 60 west the lode is worth 8¢ per fathom. In the 45 west the lode is worth 9¢ per fathom.—Cardozo's: In the 20 the lode in the shaft is worth 12¢ per fathom. In both the rise from the 47 and 80, against this shaft, the lode is unproductive. No other changes to report.

PENHALLE—S. Bennett, W. Higgins, June 24: The lode in the 70, west end, is 4 feet wide, and worth 2¢ per fathom. In the stope above this level it is 10 feet wide, and worth 10¢ per fathom, and in the stope below the 60, on the south part, it is worth 12¢ per fathom. The 60, west end, is producing a small quantity of tinstuff. The 55, west end, is also producing saving work. The rise in the back of the 50, east of engine-shaft, is worth 15¢ per fathom. A stope in the bottom of the 44, on the Pink lode, is worth 10¢ per fathom. At the Pink Mine, the 50 of the 44, on the Pink lode, continue to produce a small quantity of tinstuff, but not of much value. At Sarah's, the 17, west end, is worth 4¢ per fathom, and the stope above 67, 101, and 121, per fathom respectively.

PENRYN—Wm. Johns, M. Whitford, June 28: In the lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 80, although split up in branches, there seems to be a channel of ground coming in; this change we are very much pleased to see. The lode in No. 3 shaft is presenting an improved appearance, and is now worth close on 10 cts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. In clearing up the flat-roof shaft below the adit level, progress has been made during the past week; we hope soon to reach the 80, and seeing that all the lode has been taken away by the former workers so far, no doubt we shall find something good when the bottom is found. The machinery is in good working order, and the water is easily kept.

PENNERLEY—W. Nancarrow, J. Delbridge, June 28: In the 130 fm. level, driving east on the Big Ore lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 120, driving west on Big Ore lode, is worth 2 tons per fathom, and looks kindly for further improvement. In the 80 cross-cut, from Big Ore lode, towards Warm Water, no lode has yet been cut, but we expect it daily. There is no change in the 70, on Big Ore lode, since last week's report. The 60 west, on Big Ore lode, is much as last reported, still producing good stones of ore. The 50 on Big Ore lode, in the bottom of the 10, for 9 ft. long, 3 tons of ore per fathom. The five stoves in the back of the 60, on Big Ore lode, are worth, on an average, 2½ tons per fathom. The two stoves in the back of the 50 are worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 40 east, on Warm Water lode, is as last reported—worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The three stoves in the bottom of the 20, on Big Ore lode, are worth 1½ ton per fathom each.—Bland's: In the 44, driving east on Big Ore lode, there is no change since last report. The stope in the back of this level is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 44, on Warm Water lode, is still producing good stones of ore, especially going west.—Potter's Pit: The lode in driving west of the shaft has at present got smaller, but still producing some excellent rich ore towards the bottom of the level, and no doubt will open out again in a very short time. We are still driving the adit level east, on Warm Water lode; at present the lode is poor, but we anticipate a change here for the better soon, judging from the old men's working above. We are sending away the last 60 tons of ore sold, and are getting on well for our next sampling, which will take place in about two weeks time.

PENHALLE—W. H. Martin, June 27: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 4 ft. below the 150 fm. level. In this stope the lode and ground have been very changeable, the lode varying from 1 ft. to 3 ft. wide, composed of blende, muddle, spar, capels, and some good stones of tin. The ground is disseminated with small branches, and letting out water the north side of the shaft. I consider these good indications for an improvement, both in the main lode and junction. You will observe that the sinking is progressing rapidly.

PERKINS BEACH—W. Nancarrow, E. Davies, June 29: In the pump stope, sinking below the 20, the lode still continues quiet as well as last reported, and bids fair for further improvement as we get deeper, as the length of the pipe still continues to increase. We have resumed working on the chimney pipe, and find it continues as good as heretofore. We shall go on rising here until we make a communication with the drive west in the deep adit level. On No. 2 counter level we have nearly completed the new timbering, and hope in a few days to get the water out and commence sinking the stope below the present bottom, and thereby further develop its value, which we fully believe will be good. The south cross-cut, towards the great spar lode, still continues hard, but breaks a little better, and lets out more water, which leads us to think we are getting near an intermediate vein, and driving the deep adit level west we are making fair progress, the ground being rather better to cut, and we anticipate entering very soon the ore-bearing ground connected with the chimney-pipe rise. Our last sampling of 25 tons is now ready to be delivered as soon as we know the purchaser.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—James Nance, June 28: Flat-roof shaft: The character of the ground at the shaft is changed to that above, being harder and more genial for tin; the lode has also been more productive since the change, yielding good stones of tin, and worth full 5¢ per fathom. In the 30 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is large and very wet, making progress against the progress of driving; the portion taken down is worth 5¢ per fathom. In the stope in back of this level the lode is worth 5¢ per fathom. In the stope in the side of the level the lode is worth 7¢ per fathom. In the 20 fm. level driving west of shaft the lode in the last few feet driving has been making a much better appearance; every breaking down is showing an improvement; it is now 4 ft. wide, worth 5¢ per fathom. In stope in side of this level the lode is worth 6¢ per fathom.—Western Shaft: Great energy is being used in sinking this shaft to get it down to the 20, which we hope shortly to do; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stamping work. The tribute department is progressing steadily and looking kindly.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. and W. Gifford, June 27: On Saturday the following bargains were set:—To drive the 90, east of cross-cut, by six men, stent 1 fm., at 10¢ per fathom; the lode in the present end is 1½ ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of copper ore, but not enough to value, although a very promising end. To drive the 90, west of cross-cut, by six men, 1 fathom, at 5¢; the lode is 1 ft. wide, principally capel and quartz. To drive the 77 east, by four men, 1 fathom, by the side of the lode, at 6¢; we have not taken down the lode for some time past, but where last picked into it splendid work for tin. To drive the 77 west, by four men, 1 fathom, at 10¢; the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of copper ore, but not enough to value, although a very promising end. In the present end is 3 ft. wide, worth 16¢ per fathom for copper. To drive the 65 east, by two men, 1 fathom, at 4¢; by the side of the lode; the lode where last cut into is splendid work for tin. To drive the 55 west, by two men, 1 fm., at 8¢; the lode in the present end is small and poor. To drive the 55 fathom level cross-cut north, by two men, 1 fathom, at 8¢ 10¢; the ground is spare for driving, but not letting out any more water. To sink a winze by the side of the lode in the 65 west, by six men, 1 fathom, at 12¢. A stope in the back of the 77 west, by four men, 1 fathom, at 10¢ per fathom; the lode is worth 8¢ per fathom. The stope in the back of the 65 east, by two men, 1 fathom, at 6¢ 5¢, by four men, worth 8¢ per fathom; ditto in the 45 east, by two men, worth 6¢ per fathom. The stope in back of the 55 west, by two men, worth 10¢ per fathom. In the 20, west of Queen's boundary, in the present end the lode is 1½ ft. wide, principally flookan, with occasional stones of silver ore and lead intermixed. The stope in back of this level is worth 10¢ per fathom.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—S. Foote, G. Rickard, June 29: The lode in the adit level, driving west into the hill, is without any change to notice since last week. We have not as yet discovered any lode in costeaning, but are daily expecting to do so.

POWELL UNITED.—John Treveltham, June 29: The lode in the 72, lowest level, is 4 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore to the fathom. The winze under the 62 is worth from 3½ to 4 tons per fathom. The stope back of 62 will yield an average of 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the 52 east, coming towards the old workings, has improved since the past week; greater changes are yet expected for the better; this expectation being realized, the value of the mine will be considerably enhanced. This level has been driving for more than two years to get under the old mine, and within the last week we have broken more ore than we had previously seen for the whole distance. We sold on the 9th inst. 30 tons of ore at 11¢ 17s. 6d., and we have to-day sampled 30 tons.

QUEEN.—W. Knott, June 28: The shaftmen have completed bearer holes, penhouses, cutting ground in back of pit, &c., and all is in readiness for the reception of the lode, but we are still deficient of door plates and working barrel, which has been promised for some time, and not having received them, we are obliged to put the men back again to drive the 30 fm. level below adit, east of engine shaft, until we get these things from the foundry, when we shall at once commence sinking below the 20 fm. level below the adit. At Cook's shaft, sinking below the 10 fathom level, under adit, the lode has been taken down since last reported, which is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, and will yield about 5 tons per fathom. In the 10 fm. level west the men are driving by the side of the lode in the end; the lode where last taken down was 10¢ per fathom. The tribute department is yielding their usual quantity of copper and muddle.—Silver Department: Bennett's Western Shaft: The lode in this shaft is still small, but size, yielding good saving work, but not very rich at present, from which we have broken during the past week five bags of silver ore of moderate quality, and some tons of low-class. In the 10 fm. level, east of Bennett's eastern shaft, the lode in the end is still divided by a horse of killas, but carrying a leader on the under or footwall, composed of carbonate of iron, spotted with lead and silver—a very promising branch, and good saving work; the stope in the back of this level are suspended for a week or two, until the shaft is sunk a few fathoms below the level, as it is inconvenient getting away the attic, and wish to push down the shaft; this dry weather as fast as possible. The masons are making fair progress in the buildings for the new amalgamation works.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, June 30: The lode in the 25 west is worth 5¢ 10¢ per fathom. The lode in the stope in the western end of the south shaft is worth 6¢ per fathom. The stope in the back of the 25, on the south branch, is worth 6¢ per fathom. In clearing the old workings on the back of the lode for the new shaft we have found good stones of tin.

ROARING WATER.—Henry Thomas, June 27: I do not see any change in Grady's lode since I wrote to you on the 20th inst., with the exception of more water flowing from the end.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, June 29: At the old engine-shaft the men are making good progress cutting pit and preparing for tramways from the different lodes. No time will be lost for getting into position for pushing lode in the level above, and we to the Roman and Sawpit veins. Seeing the rich lode in the level above, and noticing how the ore is lengthening northwards, we feel sure that the lode will be found rich directly opposite the shaft. The 80, south of cross-cut, continues to go forward in a good free lode, a course of ore for 6 ft. wide. We are proud to see the Roman vein opening in this way—getting wider and richer the deeper we go. We have six men stripping down the said lode behind the end, which is yielding rich ore stuff. A splendid course of ore seen along the bottom of the level here. In the 80, north of shaft, the cross-cut has passed through two divisions of lode, and we think from the indications another part is still before us. We intend, however, to suspend operations this side of the shaft for the present, lest we should cut down the 65 water, which, with the present pump, would drive us out of the 80 altogether. We have clatter-plat and bearer-holes cut, and intend fixing a 9½-in. plunger-lift at the said level in due course. The 65, north of No. 3 cross-cut, on Roman vein, is a lode 4 to 5 ft., and rich in lead ore; throughout the ground is hard, but the lode goes steadily on into rich ground in the direction of the engine-shaft. We are six men stopping the roof behind the said end, in a productive lode. The 65, south of cross-cut, is without change for some time past, going forward to the cautions in strong, hard, rich lode. The end is more wet the nearer we get to the junction, and we are anxious to push through that point, hoping to drain Corfield's winze dry. No. 1 winze, below the 65, is down about 7½ fms.,

and being 35 fms. south, or in advance of the 80, we have suspended the sinking for the time, and put the men to drive north and south at present depth to cut up the ground between the 65 and 80, which is 15 fms., into two sections for stopping. When these men get under cover the sinking of the winze will proceed as before. The ground is hard, and when the winze are holed to the level below we should like to have room for goodly number of stoves. Our present mode of opening the ground will admit of this. No. 2 winze, below the 65, south of No. 3 cross-cut, is down 7 fms. 2 ft., and is nearly through the top of ground, and getting down in a wider and richer lode; we shall soon be into a rich course of ore here. We have six men stopping roof of said level, north of said winze, in a good lode; and four men stopping in the same level, south of winze, in a wide and rich lode.—Corfield's Winze: The 65, north of winze, on Roman vein, is in a course of ore from 5 to 6 ft. wide, improving fast. About 5 to 6 fms. beyond the present we expect to catch the dip of the great lode, which passed through the winze about 7 fms. below the 50, and which is worth 15 tons of lead ore per fathom. We are pushing forward to this point by six men. The 65, south of said winze, is now in a lode which may be called a course of lead, mixed with carbonate of lime, as we like to see it, for 7 to 8 ft. wide, and improving as we advance; this end is being driven by six men. Should this great lode continue from Corfield's south to Stoke's winze, and thence to the shale, and everything seems to point to this, we shall have a wonderfully rich mine. The last named winze is sunk in or about the centre of the south run of ore ground, and is now 8 fms. below the 50 fathom level. We intend putting the winze 3 fms. deeper, and then drive north and south to open up the ore for stopping. A good lode is to be seen in the 50, and which is worth 15 tons of lead ore per fathom. We are making arrangements for the placing of a 11-in. cylinder engine for winding and pumping at Corfield's. Surface work going on as usual.

ROSE AND CHIVERTON.—S. Michell, June 22: It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you that we have got everything connected with the new plunger-lift and the new boiler in first-class working order—in fact, nothing can be going on more satisfactorily. The only thing now required is a course of lead, which very probably will be met with shortly. The lode at Foster's shaft continues to produce little, but is still very large, and water proceeding from it more freely, which is a good indication.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—T. Parkyn, June 28: We have sunk the engine-shaft as deep as we can for water; the winze shaft is also down as far as we can go for water, and we are now driving on the course of the lode, which is 9 ft. wide, and contains good work for tin. We have a large pile of tinstuff at the surface, ready for the stamps. The tin dresser is laying down the tin dressing-floors, so that he will be able to dress the tin the moment the stamps are started. I have had the tramroad laid down on the woodwork from the stamps to the winze shaft; just at this point I intend to work this lode open, as it is 9 ft. wide, and can be quarried and sent into the stamps at a cheap rate. The engine is to start on Saturday.

RYDALLOG.—James Dunkin, June 28: In the 25, west of the engine-shaft, we have cut through the lode, which is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of blende, spar, and good stones of lead, and I think as we get further from the slide we shall have a good course of ore. In the 15 west, on new lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cts. of lead ore per fathom. In the new shaft on this ground is a little harder than it has been; the lode continues of the same size, but with a little more blende, and produces 7 cts. of lead ore per fathom.

SOUTH CONDEBROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. William, Henry Abraham, June 27: In the 82, west of King's shaft, appearances are improving, and the part which we are driving in for a width of about 6 feet is worth full 10¢ per fathom. In the 71 west we are carrying a width of 6 ft. of the south part of the lode, which is worth 35¢ per fathom. In the 61, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 40¢ per fathom. In the same level, east of cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, we are carrying a width of 7 ft., which is worth about 45¢ per fathom. In the 61, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fathom. In the 51 cross-cut north, west of King's shaft, the last 18 ft. of the lode has not yet been intersected. We are now engaged in stopping the sides and back of this level, where we find the lode equally valuable, and where, as soon as sufficient room has been made, we shall commence driving east and west, rising and sinking. On Wheel Basset and Wood's lodes there is no change worthy of notice. The stoves and tribute pitches have improved since the meeting of shareholders; and as soon as we get our additional stamping-power to work we shall considerably increase our sales of tin and profits. The new axle is going on satisfactorily, and within a month we calculate on being in good order for working. The mine never looked so well as at present.

SOUTH DAREN.—J. Boundy, W. H. Boundy, June 26: Setting Report: The 80 to drive west, by six men, at 11¢ 15s. per fm.; the lode in the end is 3½ ft. wide, producing a good mixture of lead and copper ore; a more promising looking lode for improvement I have not seen in the mine. The 70 to drive west, by six men, at 10¢ per fm.; no lode taken down here since the last report, but shall do so as soon as convenient. To sink a winze below the 60, by six men, at 11¢ per fathom; for the whole depth to meet the 80, driving west, as per contract. The 60 to drive west, by four men, at 8¢ per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of killas, spar, carbonate of lime, lead and copper ore, worth 16¢ per fm. and looking promising for further improvement. To stop the back over the 70 west, by six men, at 80s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 14¢ per fm. To stop the back over the 70, west from winze, by six men, at 80s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 12¢ per fm. To stop the back over the 70, west from ditto, by two men, at 75s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 10¢ per fm. To stop the back over the 60, by four men, at 55s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 11¢ per fm. To stop the back over the 50, by six men, at 85s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 12¢ per fm. To stop the back over the 50, west from the winze, by two men, at 75s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 9¢ per fm. We are getting on as fast as possible with the dressing, &c. The machinery throughout the mine is in good working order.

SOUTH HERODSFOT.—Wm. Goldworthy, June 29: We continue to make good progress in driving the 100 east, but there is no change to notice in the character of the ground, and I shall say no more.

SOUTH MERLLEY.—June 29: I have no change to report here since my last. In the back of the 80 yard level, south of shaft, I have set a tribute pitch to four men, at 6¢ per ton.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—R. Waters, June 27: We have cleared and secured the winze-shaft to the adit level, and have commenced to drive north on the lode. We have a large quantity of stuff to clear in the upper levels, which we are sending to surface with all speed. The adit level cross-cut, towards the Roman Gravel, will be resumed next week. The 15 fm. level from surface is 30 tons of lead ore, and the shaft is a very promising looking lode, but I am of opinion that the main part is still in the foot or wide side; I intend proving by putting out a cross-cut west, opposite the shaft. I consider we have done a large quantity of work for the money spent, and I believe the shareholders would be very pleased were they to see the lode at the several levels.

ST. AUSTELL (Iron).—Thos. Parkyn, June 29: We have cleared the shallow level into the lode, and find a level has been driven by the side of the lode for a level into the lode of the cross-cut. We have cut through the lode, and find it 18 ft. wide; some splendor of rocks, and the lode has been taken out, and are now rising at the surface. We are now driving west by the side of the lode, and shall cut into it in a day or two, when I fully expect a great improvement, as a good lode was discovered a little west. A more promising lode cannot be seen, and it will make large deposits of iron further west in the hill. I find a winze has been sunk 4 fms. below this shallow level, and the lode is much better, both these points being at the foot of the hill, and the bulk of the iron makes further in the hill going west. By driving the present adit it will soon reach the ore ground, and will lay open large quantities of iron ore to take away. I beg to say that the hill rises for about a mile, and the level will soon reach 40 fms. in the hill.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, N. Bartle, T. Bennett, June 27: The various bargains throughout this mine continue just the same as reported on last week. Saturday next being our pay and setting, a full report shall be sent.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—W. Doldge, June 27: I have inspected and set the work in the above mine for some time past, and was there yesterday, in company with Mr. Newton. Since my last visit to the mine a lode has been intersected in the adit end, but as yet it is not cut through; so far as seen (about 2 ft.) it is composed of blende, muddle, spar, antimony, and silver-lead ore, altogether a very kindly lode, and I should think that it would improve in depth. The adit is being driven about due east, and the bearing of the lode appears to be from 20 to 30 south of east; consequently we shall lay open several feet of the lode in length by driving the adit at the present angle.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, June 27: We have to-day sampled 80 tons of lead ore for sale on the 4th of July next. I am very pleased to be able to say that the lode in bottom of the shaft, below the 102, is to-day one of the grandest sights ever beheld. We also find the 74 west, on old lode, improving as we go. We are over 100 fms. north of the 102 goes down with fair speed, and the lode continues to display riches upon a scale that does seem really wonderful. We never saw such solid ore, taking it altogether, as that drawn from the very bottom to-day. After next week we shall open out for pit, and as soon as the men get under cover the machine-kibble will be sent to bottom, direct from the 74 through Watson's shaft. With the exception of the 74 west, on the old lode, and which has improved for lead within the last few days, there is no change in the stoves or other points above the said level since last week. We sampled 80 tons of lead ore on Tuesday last for sale on July 4. I send you certificate showing the delivery of the 75 tons of ore sold last week to the Pontiford Smelting Company.

TAN-YR-ALLT.—W. Johns, W. T. Harris, June 27: Engine-Shaft: The south lode in the 34, both east and west, is 3 ft. wide—very fine stones of silver-lead ore, and looks very promising for further improvement. In the cross-cut going north a good deal of water is oozing from the end, but up to the present have not cut the main part of the lode. The stoves, on the whole, have rather improved upon last report. We are in the way of dressing another parcel of lead for market.

TERRAS (Tin).—Martin Rickard, June 28: The ground in the new engine-shaft is without alteration. In the cross-cut north, towards Rickard's lode, the ground is more compact than it has been. The 20, at Edwards's, is much the same as when reported on last; we are urging on the driving to order to intersect the great elvan as early as possible. The stope in back of the 20, at Edwards's, is producing some good tinstuff, but the lode is small for the present. The deep level, on the elvan, has much improved since last report, and it is now yielding very good work for tin, and is now yielding towards the eastern side, or hanging ledge, on which the stuff is most productive for tin. It is very encouraging to see the continuation of the tin ground now passing through in the winze. The stope in back of the deep level, on the elvan, is without any noticeable alteration. The winze in bottom of the deep level has improved, and is now producing a very superior class of stuff. We are really laying open here, and in the level, a very valuable piece of tin ground, and when sufficiently laid open so as to be in a position to supply the stamps the returns of tin from the level will be more than doubled, but the fact must not be forgotten that we must first lay open the ground before we can take it away. All our surface works are being urged on as fast as possible. [There are two errors in my report in last week's Journal, which I would thank you to correct. "And this was from the elvan lode," should be "and this was from the elvan alone." "When the east and west lodes are laid open," not "where the east and west lodes are laid open."]

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—John Holman (South Caradon), June 25: I have to-day inspected this mine, and beg to hand you my remarks thereon. The sett is situated in the parish of St. Ives, about two miles south-east of the Caradon mines, and a little to the west of New Trelawny Mine. It is very extensive, and

400 fathoms from east to west, and 800 fathoms from north to south. About 100 fathoms west of the eastern boundary an east and west lode has been discovered, and sunk on for 6 fathoms; it is 5 feet wide, with a south underlie of 2½ feet in a fathom, composed of quartz, gossan, and muddle, and producing good stones of silver-lead ore—a very fine-looking lode; in fact, I think it is the best I ever saw at so slight a depth, and if properly developed I fully believe it will be found very productive for mineral. At or about this trial shaft I think there is very little doubt but what the Wheel Wrey lode will form a junction with it. An adit level or cross-cut has also been commenced, and driven 24 fms., by the continuing of which a few fathoms will cut this lode at a depth of 7 or 8 fathoms below the surface, and then by driving on its course west will not only prove it, but intersect any other north and south lodes existing in the sett, and come in 7 or 8 fathoms below the present bottom of the shaft.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—G. R. Odgers, June 24: We are getting on very well with the operations at this mine. We have erected a winze, and next week we shall be collaring up the engine-shaft; as soon as this is finished we shall commence the foundation for the engine-house.

TREREW.—June 27: The lode in the 32 is not looking so kindly as it was, and the ground is much harder; it is now 2 feet wide, composed of dark spar and peach, and not letting out half so much water as it did a few days ago. The old engine-shaft is nearly as deep as our 32 fm. level, perhaps 3 or 4 fms. above it, and if we could find lead we should be able to get this shaft communicated to the level very soon.

TREVEA.—Thos. Uren, June 27: During the past week we have been engaged in cutting a pit in the 30, which is now completed, and have been again to sink the shaft. We expect soon to intersect the north lode, where there is every reason to expect a great improvement for tin.

TYGWYN.—June 26: During the past month the 25, east of Tygwyn shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 4 ft., and re-set to six men, at 8¢ per fathom; the lode is still composed of a strong clay-slate and sulphur, with occasional spots of lead ore. The shallow level has been driven west 2 fms. 2 ft., and the lode cut through in the level is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; the air being very dead we suspended the driving for a short time, and put six men to rise at 61. 10s. per fathom. We have now 5 ft. above the back of the level, and hope to get through soon, as it is only 5 fathoms from the back of the level to surface; the present value of the lode in the rise is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom.

VAN CONSOLS.—T. Corfield, June 29: Gundry's Shaft: The 55 fm. level west is not quite so promising as it was last week, a branch having crossed the end. The 55 east is looking very kindly; the end is spotted throughout with lead. In the deep adit the men are still clearing through attic, below an old stull. Fair progress is being made in the sinking of Little's shaft.

VANNIN (Isle of Man).—W. H. Rowe, June 28: I am glad to see our prospects have materially improved since the meeting of shareholders. In the elvan vein we have cut into an open ("loughy") vein 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, flookan, and rich lumps of lead. The underlie is precisely the same as at Great Laxey (eastward), and I look forward with the greatest possible interest to the result of the next few months working, and especially to the intersection of the flookan vein in the gully.

VAUGHAN.—June 27: In the deep adit level east the ground is composed of a light clay-slate, beds of grit, and strings of carbonate of lime. In the deep adit level, east of Fronierig, the lode is about ¼ yard wide—unproductive. We have now completed the ladders and stands leading from the water course to the wheel, after which we shall proceed to make pulley-stands, &c., to carry the line of rods to the engine-shaft, which with other surface work will be pushed forward with all vigour.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—H. Horwili, June 27: There is no alteration to report on the lode in Metherrill's level. In driving west of the cross-cut the lode is between 4 and 5 ft. wide, of prlan, muddle, and spots of ore occasionally. In the adit level east the lode is composed of gossan, prlan, and very good stones of ore, yielding good dressing work. In a stope in the back of this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fathom. In driving east on the north side of the shaft the lode is larger than the level, composed of gossan, quartz, prlan, and black, and yellow ore—saving work for dressing. The ground in the western shaft continues favourable for sinking. In the adit level No. 2 south lode is composed of gossan and spots of ore.

—G. Rowe, June 27: Tin Department: The lode in the stoves going west from the engine-shaft, below the 14 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin. The lode in the stoves going east of the said shaft is 3 ft. wide, all stamping work, and showing a very kind appearance. Operations are being vigorously pushed on in preparing the ground for laying the new tramroad from the north lode to the stamping-mills, all of which will be executed without delay when our facilities for obtaining tin will be increased. We are daily accumulating tin on the cleaning-floors, and calculate to be ready for the smelting-house with the first batch of tin early in the coming week, should the weather continue favourable.

WEST BASSET.—J. Gilbert, June 28: The lode in the 174, east of Grenville's shaft, is worth for copper and tin 8¢ per fathom; the ground is harder, and the lode is not looking quite so well as when last reported. The lode in the 174, west of shaft, is producing good stones of copper ore 4¢ per fathom. The lode in the 174, west of shaft, is a little improved, and worth for copper 5¢ per fathom. The lode in the 124, west of shaft, is worth for tin 6¢ per fathom. The lode in the 52, east of Carnkie shaft, is worth for tin 10¢ per fathom—a very kindly looking lode. There is no change in the other bargains.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, June 27: Marina's Shaft: In the bottom levels, on Allen's lode, we are driving and sinking by the side of the lode for dispatch. We have suspended the driving on the little north lode, at the 55, for the present, and put the men to drive the cross-cut north at this level, which is in a very good channel of ground. We have six men engaged in driving the 65 fm. level cross-cut north, the men working late on Saturday nights, stented 10 fms., or reach the lode, it being important that the point should be gained as early as possible. We have also six men driving the cross-cut south through ground congenial for mineral, the men, too, working late on Saturday nights. The new shaft is being sunk by nine men, stented 6 fms., or hole. In the rise against the shaft we have six men, stented 7 fms., or hole; the lode in this rise is worth 2 tons of rich ore per fathom. The shaft and risemen are to have extra pay if they can hole against our next setting. We are busily engaged in dressing for our next sampling, which I think will be from 140 to 150 tons of ore, and of the usual quality.

WEST CWM ERFIN.—June 20: From the character of the ground in the cross-cut north from adit level, east of shaft, at this mine there is every indication of the lode being near, and we hope to intersect it very shortly. This level has now attained about 60 fms. backs, which is a good depth.

WEST DRAKE-WALL.—T. Grogory, June 28: The shaftmen are now putting the shaft on a new rod, fixing standing-lift, &c., which will occupy this week, when the sinking will be resumed by a full force of nine men. The ground being more favourable, satisfactory progress will be made, and we shall lose no time in reaching the 65. We are making satisfactory progress with the rise by the side of the lode in the 54; the lode where picked into produces both tin and copper, and looks promising. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

WEST ESKAIR LEE.—R. Harvey, June 29: We are going on well with the sinking of the new engine-shaft, the lode being of the same character as when last reported. I have put a pair of men again this week to rise to meet the shaft, so that we may get a communication as soon as possible, which I expect to have by the latter part of another week. All surface operations are going on satisfactorily. No other change to report.

WEST JEWELL.—J. Michell, June 29: The clearing and securing of Greene's engine-shaft is being pushed on with all the force that can be brought to bear, and very satisfactory progress is being made; we are now 24 fathoms below the deep adit, and very soon shall reach the all reach the 39 fm. level, when no doubt handsome profits will be realized. The tribute pitches are looking very well, and everything in connection with the mine is, I am pleased to inform you, being carried on all right.

WEST PANT-Y-GO.—Harper, June 28: The 75 fm. level cross-cut has been driven north 1 fm. 4 ft. 4 in.; re-set at 14¢ per fathom for 2 fathoms or the month. The rock still continues spare for progress, and without any alteration in its appearance; driving by six men. The 103 yards level has been driven south 1 fm. 5 ft.; re-set to six men, at 12¢ 10¢ per fathom, 2 fathoms or the month. This end is also without alteration. Nothing else to report.

WEST PRINCE OF WALES.—G. Gifford, June 27: We are getting on with forking the water and fixing pitwork with all possible speed, and hope to see the bottom of the same some time next week.

WEST ROSE DOWN.—J. Truscott, June 26: The 90 to drive west, on Rose Down lode, 3 fms. stent, by six men, at 9¢ per fm.; measured 3 fms.; lode 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, spotted with muddle and copper ore. The 80 to drive west, on Rose Down lode, 3 fms. stent, by six men, at 15¢ per fm.; measured 1 ft. 3 ft. 6 in.; lode small. To drive the 75 west, on Rose Down lode, 1 fm. stent, by six men, at 23¢ per fm.; measured 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in. To drive the cross-cut north at the 75, 2 fms. stent, by six men, at 15¢ per fm.; measured 1 fm. 4 ft.

WEST STIPERSTONES.—R. Waters, June 27: The new engine-shaft, sinking below the adit level, is down 14 fms. 2 ft., the lode in which is large, and letting out a great quantity of water; so much so that we are at present at a loss to know whether it comes from the old mine or from a large open lode further south of new shaft. We hope to be able to satisfy ourselves on this point in the course of a few days. The adit level is extended south 37 fms., and the ground in this direction until we get through the measure of ground. When this is accomplished I believe we shall find a productive lode, similar to the other mines in this district. The great bunches of ore at the Bog and Pennerley Mines have been found up against the same band of shale we are now driving in.

WEST ST. IVES.—T. Uren, June 27: In driving west on the No. 1 lode the ground has improved this last week, and the lode is looking better than for some time past; and from its appearance I hope in my next to report a greater improvement.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, June 28: The 48 south, on the Wood lode, has improved within the last few days, and is now in a very strong course of carbonate of lime and splendid stones of lead ore, such as we have not seen in this end before. We are not yet up to the ore ground here. No change in any other part of the mine since our report of last week.

you a full report. The rise in the back of the 100 has considerably improved, but we shall not be able to state its value until to-morrow.—*Telegram*, June 30: "The 100 rise worth 140l. per fathom."

WHEAL GRAMBLER.—John Tregay, June 29: We have made good progress in the shaft this week, and expect to get through in the time allotted. We have set one tribute pitch in back of adit, and the men are working with good spirits, getting good wages.

WHEAL JEWELL.—A. Bennett, June 27: The produce of the ore this month is about 60 per cent. higher than the last sampling. At our setting-day, on Saturday last, we set the pump to sink at 18l. per fathom. No. 1 winze to sink at 2l. 10s. per fathom. No. 2 winze at 3s. per fathom; these winzes will yield about 7 to 8 tons of ore per fathom. A sample stone of the ore from one of the winzes, assayed by Prof. White at his laboratory in London, assayed or produced 88½ per cent. In the 101 tons of copper. The impression expressed by the competent and practical mining gentlemen of the district is that this mine is likely to equal any copper mine discovered in the county of Cornwall during the last century.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Stephen Davey, John Williams, June 24: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: The ground in this shaft, sinking below the 118, is hard, and slow of progress. In the 118, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth for tin 18l. per fathom. In the 119, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 9l. per fathom. In the 106, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 14l. per fathom. In the 104, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 9l. per fathom. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 16l. per fathom. In the cross-cut driving south of the 94 east the ground is harder, and letting out more water. In the 82 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and worth for tin 7l. per fathom. There is no change to notice in the winze in the bottom of the 54 west. In the rise in the back of the 54 the lode is producing good work for the stamps. —Old Lode: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is unproductive.

WHEAL LUOY.—Wm. Harris, June 29: The carbons are looking well, it still retains its productiveness. The old tinners' workings are not more than 4 fms. to the east of our present workings, and according to reliable reports, they left a good tin course in the bottom of their old workings that will pay exceedingly well with the present price of tin. I have no hesitation in asserting that at a very early period, with a miner-like development, Wheal Lucy will become a first-class paying property. We are going to sample our tinstuff the early part of next week, and some of it is good work. I will then report to you its value.

WHEAL PLENTY.—Edward Borlase, John Johns, June 29: We are clearing the adit as fast as possible, but we find a larger choke than we anticipated; still we hope to let down all the water in a few days. The tin in course of dressing is looking very well.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, June 24: There is very little alteration in the bottom of the mine since our report of last week. We have put in new condensing work to the pumping-engine, which hindered the drives for a few days. Our ends are, on the whole, looking better. We will send you a full report next week.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, June 24: In the 55 east, driving on course of lode east of cross-course, the lode produces a little tin, and lets out much water. The ground is getting hard for driving as we get away from the cross-course. No other changes to report.

NORTH POOL.—We publish this week a most satisfactory report, and it appears evident that a discovery of value may soon be expected in Ballarat shaft. The new proprietors, for 5000l., obtain full benefit of an expenditure exceeding 22,000l. The management is all that can be desired, as a reference to the prospectus will convince; the small capital will, no doubt, be subscribed, affording a vigorous development to a property of sterling worth, situated in the heart of the richest mining district in Cornwall.

TANKERVILLE.—According to Capt. Waters' report this week, the lode in the shaft "continues to display riches upon a scale that does seem really wonderful. We never saw such solid ore, taking it altogether, as that drawn from the very bottom to-day." The old lode in the 74 also improves. The returns are being increased.

PLYNIMON.—The 12 fm. level is still in a fine course of ore, and the five stopes over this level are yielding well. There is now a good supply of water, and as the auxiliary 18-inch engine for pumping and hauling is contracted for to be at work in two months, no further interruptions from dry or frosty weather need be anticipated, but regular returns and profits may be looked for.

HARLEIGH SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, AND SULPHUR MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The capital herein is fully subscribed, and Messrs. E. R. Banner and Co., of Roscoe Chambers, Liverpool, have been appointed the produce brokers. The shares are now quoted at 1½ to 2 prem.

CARN BREA.—It is stated that at the next quarterly meeting a dividend of 4l. per share will be declared, thereby returning to the fortunate shareholders a substantial interest upon present market value, 140l. to 145l. From the peremptory orders daily received from influential parties residing in the locality of the mine, it is inferred that a further considerable rise will take place. The healthy position of its tin market indicates another rise in the value of that metal in a few days. The June deliveries of foreign tin were as follows:—Holland, 838 tons; England, 557 tons—an amount almost unprecedented, showing the gradually increasing demand for this metal, which must considerably augment the value of such an extensive tin-producing mine as Carn Brea.

CHONTALES.—The successful re-organisation of this company must be very satisfactory to the directors and the large number of shareholders who have supported them. The old company could scarcely have existed much longer. The property was mortgaged for 24,000l., and as the interest was overdue for two years, the trustees of the mortgages had given notice to foreclose, so that the whole would have been lost to the shareholders if a settlement with the former had not been promptly made. The re-organisation of the company enabled the directors to accomplish this, and to obtain capital for working the mines properly. The profit for the three months up to the date of the last advices was about 900l., which was got from the returns of San Antonio and Santo Domingo Mines alone, and with only 12 heads of stamps; while the expenditure includes important operations at the San Benito and San Sebastian Mines, and also towards the erection of additional machinery. With regard to the San Benito West, Mr. Belt says, "The opening out of this mine was one of the objects to be accomplished with the new capital, but we have had the good fortune to do it out of the profits," and he estimates that this mine is now capable of yielding 4000 tons of auriferous quartz monthly. San Benito East is another mine which he says "has been entirely opened out of the profits, and it is a grand addition to our resources. We are busy making a branch tramway from the San Benito West tramway, and when completed we shall be able to send down 1500 tons of ore per month, or even more if required." At San Sebastian they are driving a level on the lode, and Mr. Belt believes if the works here are prosecuted "we shall have a good mine in less than a year." At San Pablo and Consuelo the operations have been re-commenced. The 12 heads of stamps are reported to be working well, and Mr. Belt says, "We have got the standards of the revolving ones up, and the shaft fixed, and expect to announce next mail that they are finished. This is another work being done out of profits." It is expected that by this time the number of stamps in operation is doubled (24), and from steps already taken it is believed they will be further increased to 48 in five to six months hence. As each 12 heads can stamp 1200 tons of ore per month, 48 should stamp 4800 tons; and, assuming the average yield to be equal to the last (rather above ½ oz. per ton), it would give fully 2400 ozs., which, at 3l. per ounce, would be 7200l. The costs lately have been about 1200l. per month; but, supposing them increased to 2000l., it would leave 5200l. profit per month, or at the rate of 62,400l. per annum, or nearly 17l. per share. It must be borne in mind that these are but our estimates, and that the average yield may not be so high; still they are founded on fair and reasonable data, and by simply extending the late scale of working in proportion to the power and efficiency of the machinery to be used. We must also add that as more of the company's mines come into full working order still larger quantities of quartz may be treated. The capital of the company is now only 136,000l., without any debts or liabilities, but including a sum available for developing the mines and for machinery of about 18,000l. If Chontales were a new undertaking, never heard of in this country before, the shares would be at quite as high a premium as those of the new American companies at present being introduced to the public, and certainly with at least quite as much to justify it.

PINTO.—According to an extract from the *Eureka Daily Sentinel* (June 8), the English representative of this company was at the Maryland Mine, at Pinto, on the previous Tuesday, and is entirely satisfied with the purchase. The superintendent has taken possession, and will at once proceed with the work, and as soon as it can be done will erect a mill to crush their own ore. We believe it to be a very advantageous purchase for the company, and we are glad to see English capital so effectively endorsing the value of our mines. The best mining experts of the country have passed opinions upon the mines, and they have all been to the one end, that it is a rich mine, and will last. A letter received from the vendor states:—"I think we are getting up a big thing. I put in another fine mine to the Pinto, simply as I want to make our stock very valuable, and I could secure it by a pressure on my parties here. Mr. Woodhouse assayed samples from 12 places in

the Maryland all put together, and it ran up to 47l. per ton; he has not found fault with any of my statements. All the mines look well."

UTAH.—The total shipments of ore and bullion from Salt Lake City east to Omaha, Chicago, and England, and west to San Francisco, from Jan. 13, 1870, to May 25, 1871, was 9257 tons of ore and 533,854 lbs. of bullion. This is an earnest of what may be expected of the future mineral productions of the country, as it is really the result of only about eleven months of incipient mining, as the shipping of ores and bullion by the Utah Central Railway did not commence in earnest until July 1, 1870.

PACIFIC.—The following telegram has just been received:—"The amount required for this month's pay is \$4000. The month's tribute has produced \$3754."

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Birmingham and the Black Country, No. XIV.; Our Coal Supply (S. and J. Bailey); On International Communism; Industrial Tontine System; Patent Laws, and the Working Classes; Improved Jigging Machinery; Phosphatic Nodules of South Carolina (T. L. Phipson); Silver Mining, English and Foreign (C. Pengilly); Science and the Empire Art Inseparable in Mining; Utilisation of Mineralised Water; Our Mineral Wealth—What would Society do without it (R. Tredinnick); East Eureka Mining Company (J. H. Armstrong); Improved Stamping Machinery; Marazion District (A. Bennett); Mining in Cardiganshire (S. Trevelyan); Terras Tin Mine; Van Consols and East Van Mines—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Mining in Colorado—"Technological Dictionary"—Fatal Boiler Explosions—Swansea Copper Ore Sales—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 30, 1871.

COPPER.				IRON.					
Best selected, p. ton	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.		
Tough cake and tile	74	0	75	0	Bars Welsh, in London	7	12	6	
Sheathing & sheets	78	0	79	0	Ditto, to arrive	7	7	6	
Boils	79	0	80	0	Nail rods	7	10	0	
Bottoms	82	0	83	0	" Staff, in London	7	12	6	
Old	80	0	—	0	" ditto	8	0	0	
Burra Burra	76	0	76	0	Hoops " ditto	8	12	6	
Wire	0	9	10d.	0	Bars " at works	7	15	0	
ubes	0	0	10½d.	0	Hoops " ditto	8	2	6	
BRASS.				STEEL.					
	Per lb.			Per ton.	£	s.	d.		
Sheets	8d.-9d.			Sheets, single	9	7	6		
Wire	7½d. —			Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0		
Tubes	8d.-10½d.			Refined metal, ditto	4	0	0		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	6½d.-7½d.			Bars, common ditto	6	15	0		
Sheets	6½d.-6¾d.			Do. mech. Tynesores	7	0	0		
SPELTZER.				Do. railway, in Wales					
	Per ton				£	s.	d.		
Foreign on the spot	18	0	18	0	Do. Swed. in London	10	2	6	
" to arrive	18	0	18	0	To arrive	9	17	0	
ZINC.				Pig No. 1, in Clyde					
	Per ton				£	s.	d.		
In sheets	24	0	—	Do. f.o.b. Tynesores	2	9	—		
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	9	10	0	Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	2		
TIN.				Railway chairs					
	Per box.				£	s.	d.		
English blocks	132	0	134	0	" spikes	11	0	12	
Do., bars (in bris)	133	0	135	0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,				
Do., refined	136	0	138	0	in London, p. ton	6	5	0	
Banca	133	0	135	0	STEEL.				
Straits	132	0	133	0		Per ton.	£	s.	d.
TIN-PLATES.*				Swed., in kegs (rolled)					
	Per box.					£	s.	d.	
IO Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	8	6	1	9	0	0	13	0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	15	0	16	0	0	0	14	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	7	6	8	0	0	0	15	0
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1	13	1	14	0	0	0	16	0
IX Coke	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	17	0
IX Ditto	1	10	0	11	0	0	0	18	0
Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	0	15	0	0	0	19	0
Ditto, at works	13	10	0	14	0	0	0	20	0
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.				† Add 6s. for each x.					
								Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.	

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each x. Terms—plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The past week has not witnessed any great activity in any of our markets, and there has been no particularly marked variation in prices. Buyers have for the moment to a great extent supplied their immediate requirements, but general shortness of stocks in the hands of consumers may probably necessitate a speedy return to our markets. The French are beginning to come forward as buyers, and while a general firmness pervades almost all metals, such as are dealt in on French account exhibit special firmness. A good autumn demand is anticipated, and probably more remunerative prices will be realised. The turn which the markets have taken certainly seems now to favour sellers' interests.

COPPER.—The course of our market for some time past has been most satisfactory, the demand has been steady and prices improving; the Chili supplies in addition have shown considerable falling off, and these three circumstances combine to exercise a very favourable influence. Speculation has been comparatively limited, so that our market gathers strength purely from legitimate sources, which will, doubtless, promote prices to a much higher standard. Orders flow in from most parts more freely than hitherto, and for France the requirements are especially good, a large quantity of tough and other descriptions having been shipped there this week. The general prospects of this metal are better now than for a considerable period, and, with the exception of occasional fluctuations from time to time, prices will unquestionably advance. The present stock may be rather larger of Chili than usual, but with the return of the French trade and the diminished exports from Chili, a reduction will very soon be noticeable. Ores and regulus have been sold at 13s. 9d. to 14s.; Chili bars at 67l. to 68l., according to brand; Wallaroo, 76l. cash; and Burra Burra, 76l. 5s. English tough is now generally quoted 75l. At the above quotations the quantity to be bought is very limited, and we fully expect further advances to be established before many days have passed. Makers of yellow metal are well off for orders.

IRON.—The market for pig-iron in the North of England has been somewhat less active during the week. Prices are quoted at 52s. No. 1; 48s. No. 3; 47s. No. 4, net cash. The make is large, but the consumption seems to keep pace with it. At the moment consumers are not anxious to extend their purchases. The continental demand is very good. The Netherlands and Germany are large buyers, and in some instances a speedier delivery than is altogether convenient is pressed for. Forge and foundry descriptions are in request, and as a large number of works for finished iron are springing up, the stimulus which has been imparted to the production of pig-iron will not result in an accumulation of stocks. The market for rails has shown much more activity of late. The expected orders from Russia have begun to come forward, and as it is understood that the railway system in that country is to be very rapidly and largely extended, the demand for rails from this quarter is likely to continue. America, too, continues in the market, and from Austria and other parts of the Continent enquiries are coming forward. The prospects for the second half of the year are, on the whole, satisfactory.

From South Wales we hear that there is little fresh to report. Sellers exhibit an unusual firmness in upholding their prices, which ordinarily decline somewhat as the Quarterly Meetings approach. This may be taken as an indication that future requirements are expected to be large, and that makers are consequently only awaiting the dawn of more prosperous times than they have of late experienced. The last published report of exports for the week shows that 15,000 tons were shipped away, principally from Newport to San Francisco and New York. The demand for Russian requirements appear to confine itself very much to the North of England, the orders reaching South Wales being at present of but small importance. From Glasgow reports reach us of a continued quiet market in pigs, and a further decline in prices during the week, but the deliveries proving much larger than we expected caused a better feeling, resulting in a considerable improvement in prices, and a good business has been done at 57s. to 57s. 3d. cash, and 57s. 6d. one month; closing, the lowest price touched during the week, 56s. 6d. cash for warrants. Shipments for the week ending June 24, 1871, 19,876 tons; ditto, June 25, 1870, 16,325 tons; increase, 9551 tons. Total increase since Dec. 25, 1870, 53,092 tons.

LEAD.—This metal does not seem to have experienced any change from last week; the demand has not been animated, but sellers are loth to accept lower than the quoted prices.

SPELT.—Holders have evinced a desire to meet buyers' requirements, which has prevented any increase in price being obtained; the market, however, keeps very steady.

STEEL.—Foreign is dull of sale, and, although the price of Swedish is lower than it formerly ruled, it does not produce any effect. German seems quite to have taken its place, being sold still cheaper.

TIN.—Higher prices are daily paid. Not only does this apply to foreign, but English also participates, and some of the smelters report having sold out at an advance of 2l. per ton, or at 134l. for ingot; such being the case, it is probably a mere question of days before an official rise is announced; and as the deliveries for the past month are far in excess of the average, and the supplies very limited, an important rise may be expected. Several parcels of Straits and Banca have been sold at rising prices, the latest transactions reported being at 133l. for Straits, one month prompt, at which the market closed buyers. Tin is really getting very scarce. Holders are beginning to be chary of selling, and should the deliveries continue at

the rate of about 150 tons per month, as just advised for June, it must materially enhance its future value.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are still busy, and full rates are demanded. With the advance in the raw material there is further cause for improvement.

The Lead Market has been very active during the past week, and large sales of this metal have been made. The price has been depressed by a large quantity of the Snailbeach Mine lead, the accumulation of several years, having been thrown upon the market. This lead has been offered to almost every firm in the trade, and the prices of all sorts of lead have suffered in consequence.

COPPER.—Messrs. James and Shakspeare—The Swansea smelters have paid 13s. 9d. by private contract for about 700 tons Chili regulus, and on Tuesday the public ticketing of ore in that port went off at an average of 13s. 5d. per unit, the average produce being 16 l. 16 per cent., the quantity sold 2040 tons. In bars a good trade has been done at 66l. 5s. and 66l. 10s. for Lota; 66l. 15s. to 67l. for Urmeneta; 67l. to 67l. 10s. for good brands, and 67l. 10s. to 68l. for best marks, all these prices being for usual cash terms. France has taken a good portion of the metal sold since Friday last, and would, no doubt, have operated to a large extent had the buyers on that side been able to purchase with the usual credit. On June 28 telegrams came to hand from Valparaíso advising the charterers for the last fortnight in May as equal to 900 tons pure, 200 of which in bars, 600 in ores and regulus for England, 100 in ores for the United States; the quantity chartered in the corresponding period last year was equal to 3680 tons pure, all of which for Europe. Importers have been free sellers of Australian, and the demand has, therefore, had to be met chiefly from second hands, which has, consequently, restricted the business, the market on sale being but small. Burra cake has realised from 76l. 5s. to 77l.; Wallaroo, 76l. to 76l. 10s. cash; in Hunter River about 250 tons have been sold on private terms, and there is rather more enquiry for this brand, the quality being found fully equal to the old mark (Wallaroo) shipped to England by the same smelting company. There is a good enquiry for English raw sorts, and smelters are obtaining the full official rates; manufactured continues dull, the markets abroad not having yet responded to the rise here.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—We have to report sales of about 900 tons of Chili bars at gradually advancing prices, the last values being 67l. for Lota and Urmeneta, and 67l. 10s. to 68l. for good ordinary and best brands. In furnace stuff a cargo of regulus at 13s. 9d., Swansea, is the only sale which has transpired. There has been a heavy demand for fine Australian copper; Burra has realised 77l., Wallaroo 76l. 10s., and "WMC" 74l. 10s. About 400 tons of Lota and Urmeneta ingots have been taken at about our quotations. Orders for English tough at full rates have been given out, but best selected and manufactured scarcely command the full smelter's quotations. The market looks firm at the close. On Monday the telegram in advance of the Chili mail of 2nd of June came to hand, advising charterers for the fortnight of 900 tons of fine copper—viz., 300 tons bars and ingots, and 600 tons of fine in ores and regulus.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has again been active, though business has been somewhat interfered with by the settlement of a very heavy fortnightly account.

The shares chiefly in demand have been Carn Brea, Wheal Grenville, West Chiverton, Gwydyr Park, Tincroft, Pennerley, Bog, West Tankerville, Bronfloyd, Eberhardt and Aurora, Great Laxey, East Lovell, Cook's Kitchen, North Crofty, West Seton, Wheal Crebor, East Grenville, Wheal Uny, Chontales, Providence Mines, Roman Gravels, Treleigh Wood, East Van, and a few others.

West Chiverton shares after declining, through heavy sales, to 21, rose on Thursday to 27, and leave off 25 to 26. We have not yet received any particulars of the meeting held in Cornwall to-day. Carn Brea shares declined from 140 to 125, but a demand sprung up after the account, and they rallied to 137½, 142½, buyers. Cook's Kitchen, 28 to 30. Wheal Grenville shares declined to 5½, sellers, on Thursday, but rose to 6½, 6½, buyers, on Friday, on receipt of a telegram that a rise in the 100 had improved to 140l. per fathom. In our last a clerical error occurred. "Assets and liabilities" should have been "assets over liabilities." East Grenville, 3½ to 3½; the lode in the 75 east, and also in the stopes, has improved.

Great Laxey shares have been weaker, owing to the decreased dividend, but leave off firmer, at 15½ to 16. The directors state that the mine never sold greater quantities of ore, and the produce by assay is as great for lead and silver as when the ore sold for above 25l. per ton; but by the immense reduction of prices the company is now receiving from 800l. to 1000l. a month less than a fair ordinary price for the ore; but if the metal market improves the mine is in a first-rate position to take advantage of it. Hobb's Hill, 30s. to 31s.; this mine, we understand, is selling several parcels of tin, and is likely, with proper management, to pay its way. Bronfloyd shares have been in request, at 2½ to 2½. Blaen Caelan, 1½ to 1½; East Dolwen, 1½ to 1½.

Van shares have been firm during the week, at 54 to 55. At the directors' meeting, on Thursday, a dividend for the quarter of 9000l., being 12s. per share on the 15,000 shares, was declared. It will be payable on and after July 11. East Vans advanced to 11 buyers, and leave off 10½ to 11. East Lovell shares have further declined to 18½, 19. North Roskear, 17½ to 20. Great Wheal Vor shares have fluctuated, and after declining to 8½ leave off 10 to 10½; Hingston Down, 2½ to 2½; New Victoria, 1½ to 1½.

New Wheal Lovell, 1 to 1½; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on four months' working of 117l. 13s. 9d. The tin sold realised 2063l. 9s. 10d., and the agent reports the mine is improving, and by sinking Kendall's shaft with all possible dispatch, and extending the levels eastward, he has every reason to believe a good and profitable mine will be opened out. North Crofty, 2½ to 2½; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 3½; Perkins Beach, 1½ to 2; Prince of Wales, 21s. to 23s. Gwydyr Park shares have been largely dealt in at 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Mr. Hitchins's report, which has been printed for circulation among the shareholders, concludes by remarking that he is very favourably impressed with the general appearances of the mine, and should the lode continue, as he expects it will, good profits will be made. Providence Mines, 27 to 28; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. Roman Gravels have advanced to 19, 20.

South Condurrow, 5½ to 5½; South Crofty, 17 to 18; South Roman Gravels, 30s. to 35s.; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; Tincroft, 52 to 53; Treleigh Wood, 25 to 30; Van Consols, 25s. to 30s.; West Frances, 40 to 45; West Seton, 130 to 135; West Tankerville, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Agar, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Wheal Bassett, 50 to 60; Wheal Uny, 7½ to 8. Devon Great Consols, 100 to 105; the 115 west, on new south lode, is worth 2 tons per fathom; Railway shaft, sinking below the 115, 80l. per fathom; Cory's winze, 25l.; the 115 west, 6l.; Gilbert's winze, 6l. per fathom. Bog shares have been rather more enquired for, at 3½ to 3½; the mine has sampled 20 tons of lead, and the pitches throughout the mine are looking much the same as for some time past. Pennerley, 4½ to 4½; the 130 east, on Big lode, is worth 2 tons per fathom; the 120 west, 2 tons; the discovery at Potter's Pit is not looking so well. Wheal Crebor, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 179l. 14s. 1d., and liabilities over assets of 170l. 9s. 4d., and a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made; the agent's report was of a very favourable character, particularly in reference to the 72, and the Georgiana lode, from which great results are expected. At North Treskerby meeting, the loss on the four months was 368l., and a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Phoenix Mines made a profit of 3987l. for four months, and a dividend of 3500l. (or 7l. per share) was declared. West Phoenix made a call of 4s. per share. Eberhardt and Aurora have advanced to 36, 37; Pacific, 2½ to 2½; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Chontales (2½ paid), 2 to 2½; ditto (1½ paid), 1 to 1½; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to ½; St. John del Rey, 28 to 30; Port Phillip, ½ to 1; South Aurora, 5½ to 6½.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been moderately active. The fortnightly settlement was completed on Thursday, and passed off satisfactorily. A considerable amount of business has been transacted in the shares of the Shropshire and Welsh lead mines, and in the recently introduced silver and gold mines of Nevada and California. Mineral Hill Silver Mining Company has been successfully floated, the applications for debentures being about 1,250,000l., as against 300,000l. to allot. It is stated that a gentleman from the firm of Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons will proceed to Nevada next week. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Utah Silver Mining Company, on Monday—the details of which appear in another column—it was resolved to purchase the mine, and advices have since been received of a highly favourable character, and fully confirming the statement of the vendors. The shares have been allotted, and the balance of the amount due on the shares called up. The allotment of shares in East Van Mine has been made this week; shares have been in active demand,

closing 10½ to 10¾. Pacific, 2½ to 2¾; a telegram has been received from Mr. Sewell, the superintendent, announcing that the cost for June was \$4000, while the tributers' produce for the month was \$3750. Mineral Hill, debentures 7 to 8, and shares 6 to 8. Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½. Eberhardt shares have risen 4½ during the week, and close 34 to 36. Birdseye Creek, ½ to ½ prem.; the advices from the company's mines are of the most assuring character. In Brazilian mines the transactions have been few in number, and prices are little better than nominal.

The lead mines have commanded a very fair amount of attention. Van, 54 to 55; the report, which appears in another column, is of the usual progressive and satisfactory character. Pennerley, 4½ to 4¾; the lode in the 80 cross-cut has not yet been reached, and the other parts of the mine are looking exceedingly well. Roman Gravel, 19½ to 19¾; the mine is opening out well. Bog, 3½ to 3¾; the shares have been largely dealt in for investment, and some new stopes have been set in the part of the mine just drained. In clearing up the 70, it is found that the whole of the debris is so largely impregnated with lead and blende that it will have to pass through the dressing-floors. Tankerville, 18 to 18½; the mine has improved during the week. Perkins Beach is opening out a good mine; the shares are in fair demand, at 1½ to 2. Tin has advanced in price, and shares in tin mines are in request. North Roskear, Tincoff, and Carn Brea command considerable attention, the latter closing 140, buyers. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Bog, 3½ to 3¾; East Lovell, 17 to 18; Great Laxey, 16 to 16½; Great Wheal Vor, 10 to 10½; Marke Valley, 5½ to 6½; Tincoff, 52 to 54; West Chiverton, 24 to 26; Almada and Tiritio, 1 to 1½; Cape Copper, 9 to 10 prem.; Colorado, 6 to 6½; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1¾; Eclipse, ½ dis. to par; Port Phillip, ½ to 1; Sierra Buttes, 4 to 4½; St. John del Rey, 28½ to 29½; United Mexican, 4 to 4½.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2040 tons of ore were sold, realising 21,937.3s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 897.8s. 6d.; average produce, 16; average price per ton, 107.15s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 326 tons 8 cwt. The following are the particulars of the last two sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 13, 2440	287	19	6	107	12	13s. 2d.
27, 2040	89	8	16	105	15	13s. 4d.

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 11.9s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. There will be no sale on July 18.

The SWANSEA SMELTING AND SILVER MINING COMPANY has been formed, with a capital of 60,000£, in shares of 3£ each, to purchase and work the Swansea Smelting Works, and certain valuable silver mines in Clear Creek county, Colorado. There can be no question that much ore that could be profitably worked in the vicinity of smelting works capable of extracting the metal at a low price would not be worth raising at all for sending to a distant market, only to be reached by incurring heavy expenses for carriage, and it is upon the consideration of these facts that the present company has been formed. It is proposed to mine for and to purchase ores, and to reduce and smelt the ores so acquired, as well as to carry on the business of a "custom mill"—that is, to treat ores belonging to other persons for an agreed consideration; these operations usually return large profits, and the company claims to possess unusual facilities for carrying them on. The property is held on a tenure similar to freehold, and is situated between the forks of Clear Creek river, where there is a constant and inexhaustible supply of water-power and wood for fuel. The mines comprise the Prince Albert, the Peabody, and the Washington, the composition of the lodes being described as similar to that of the richest silver mines of the district. Selected samples of the ores from each have given by analysis from 1530 to 2000 ozs. of silver to the ton, but average samples from the whole mass of the Prince Albert lode gave 70 ozs. of silver to the ton. The purchase-money is fixed at 35,000£, of which 27,000£ is to be paid-up shares and the remainder in cash. The form of applications are so arranged that applicants may withdraw if not satisfied with the report in confirmation of the vendor's statements. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The MALPASO GOLD WASHING COMPANY, with a capital of 30,000£, in 17 shares, is in course of formation for the working of extensive auriferous gravel deposits in the State of Tolima, South America. The Malpasos deposits are described as being over three miles in length, with an average breadth of 430 yards and an average height of over 70 yards, the whole containing a comparatively large percentage of gold, evenly disseminated, although the lower beds yield the precious metals in coarser grains, and in greater quantity. For more than 10 years these deposits have been worked at a clear profit of nearly 100 per cent., and by the primitive, inefficient, and expensive method now in use—sluice and pan washing. It is proposed to introduce the hydraulic process for gold washing, by means of which deposits in California formerly found too poor for remunerative working with the ordinary methods have been made to yield the most extraordinary profits. A strong conviction is expressed that very great results may be fairly anticipated when the same process is brought to bear upon deposits now yielding nearly 100 per cent. profit by the rude system at present adopted. The purchase of the auriferous deposits (extending over 470 acres), with canal and all buildings and plant thereon, is to be completed for 20,000£, in fully paid-up shares, one-half of which to be retained by the company until 20 per cent. in dividends has been declared.

The NEW WHEEL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 10,000£, in shares of 2£ each, has been formed for the development of the mine of the same name, situated in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, which is considered to be one of the richest mining districts in the county. It is mentioned that the surrounding mines have given immense profits, Great Wheal Towan having given 200,000£ in dividends, and Great Wheal Charlotte, on an outlay of a few hundreds of pounds, 50,000£; and that the whole of the ground between these two mines is included in the sett of the present company. In addition to the copper lodes there are also fine tin lodes of great promise, which eminent miners predict will be equally profitable. Capt. S. Harris, of Great Wheal Vor, reports that, on looking at the position of the mine, and the congenial character of the ground, together with the number of lodes, and the cross-course intersecting them, he has great confidence in the undertaking, and fully believes it will ultimately turn out eminently successful. Captain Isaac Richards, of Devon Great Consols, reports that the ground is of the same congenial character as that of all the productive mines in the district; and Capt. J. Juleff, of West Chiverton, considers it a fine piece of unexplored ground, which can be proved with a small capital, and he believes successfully. Of the 5000 shares of which the company consists, 800 are to be allotted to the public; and the agent reports that below, and in the 40 fm. level, the lode is 7 ft. wide, of the most promising description, producing tin throughout, and that a very small improvement in its present value would lay open an immense quantity of valuable tinstuff.

An influential company has been formed for working the valuable run of tin mines at St. Stephen's, St. Austell, Cornwall, known as the BLENDGE CONSOLS, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. G. Lambert, M.P. Mr. M. E. Jobling has been appointed managing director, and Mr. William Battye, Great Winchester-street, is the secretary. An engine-house is being built, to receive a powerful steam-engine, already purchased. Some good discoveries have been made, and the operations are being carried on with great activity.

The WESTERN ALLIANCE FIRE OFFICE has been incorporated with limited liability, and a capital of 100,000£, in shares of 2s. 6d. each, for the purpose of further facilitating and cultivating in the Western Counties of England the practice of insurance against loss or damage by fire of merchandise, buildings, farming stocks, &c. The principal offices will be in Plymouth, but it is intended to have branches and agencies in all the principal centres of business throughout the United Kingdom. It is mentioned, as an evidence that there is ample room for a new fire office, that at the present moment there is more than 3,000,000,000£ worth of insurable property of the United Kingdom remaining unprotected by insurance; and it is thought now that the duty has been entirely abolished a larger accession of business cannot fail to flow into the office, and that the provident classes will more generally adopt the wise precaution of protecting their property from loss or damage by fire. It is promised that the transactions of the Western

Alliance Fire Office shall be distinguished by the utmost liberality in dealing with the insured, the prompt settlement of claims, and economy consistent with efficient management. Fire insurance is referred to as one of the very best channels for permanent investment, the County Fire Company having paid 40 per cent. dividend and bonus; the Essex and Suffolk, 30; the Imperial, 20; and the Law, 12 per cent. The shares are made of small amount, with a view to secure the influence and co-operation of numerous proprietary.

The following dividends have been declared during June:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Van	0 12 0	£9999 0 0
Great Laxey	0 6 0	4500 0 0
Picnic	7 0 0	3500 0 0
Herodfoot	1 10 0	1536 0 0
Foxdale	0 10 0	1400 0 0
West Wheal Seton	2 10 0	1000 0 0
South Condurrow	0 2 6	785 7 6
Wheal Russell	0 1 0	600 0 0
Providence	0 10 0	560 0 0
Wheal Mary Ann	0 10 0	512 0 0
Rosewell Hill and Hanson	0 1 6	440 8 6
North Crofty	0 1 6	420 15 0
Spearn Moor	1 0 0	242 0 0
Port Phillip	0 1 0	50 0 0
Almada and Tiritio	0 0 8	4583 6 8
Colorado Terrible	0 1 6	1875 0 0

Total £35,624 12 8

At Spearn Moor Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2461.11s. 7d. A dividend of 242£ (11. per share) was declared. Capt. James Bennetts and Charles Ellis say—"We calculate to get the usual quantity of tin for the ensuing four months." Messrs. Samuel Higgs and Son, the pursers, say—"We have changed the boiler of the pumping and stamping engine, and are progressing well with the steam winding engine."

At Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending April showed a credit balance of 691£. 4s. 5d. A dividend of 560£ (10s. per share) was declared, and 131£. 4s. 5d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Hallow, Rogers, and Martin, reported that they intend in the ensuing quarter to drive the 150 fm. level; at that depth the ground does not appear to be disordered, and the granite is much the same as it is above the 80, where the lodes and deposits have been so productive. On the whole, the mine is looking well; they continue to employ the full number of hands, rather increasing underground, and with fair prospects of increasing the quantity of tin.

COAL MINE—TWENTY ACRES—SHAFTS SUNK, and all NECESSARY MACHINERY on the ground, now in working order. Land intersected by a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Vendor will sell half or a quarter of his interest—price of half, £700; and of quarter, £350. This is no speculation.

Apply to BELL WILLIAMS AND SON, Land Agents, 40, North John-street, Liverpool, who have examined the mine.

REQUIRED, for a SLATE QUARRY in NORTH LANCASHIRE, AN EFFICIENT CARPENTER, accustomed to MINE OR QUARRY WORK. Address, with full particulars of ability, wages, and references, to Mr. EDDY, Skipton, Yorkshire.

A GENTLEMAN, having good City Offices, and who for many years has been intimately known in connection with the Rail and Bar Iron Trade, wishes to ADD to his PRESENT BUSINESS of IRON MERCHANT the LONDON AGENCY of any GOOD WORKS, either on the East Coast of England or elsewhere. Any communication to be addressed to "A. B.," Stationers, 14, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER FOR A SLATE QUARRY.

WANTED, for a SLATE QUARRY, now in full operation, a GENTLEMAN who is fully adequate to UNDERTAKE THE DUTIES incidental to the above office, and to be responsible, with the aid of a clerk, for the books and cash departments. His character must bear the strictest investigation, and he must be prepared to find security. Salary, £150 a year, with residence.

Apply by letter, in own handwriting, with copies of testimonials, to "G. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, in the City, a GENTLEMAN of INFLUENCE to ACT as SECRETARY to a FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD MINING COMPANY. One already acting in that capacity will be preferred. Address, "Agent," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, an UNDERVIEWER, at a large Colliery in the SOUTH YORKSHIRE DISTRICT, working the Barnsley Seam of Coal, and raising over 200,000 tons a year.

Apply to Mr. T. W. JEFFCOCK, 18, Bank-street, Sheffield.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND 85-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, from 10 ft. to 10½ ft. stroke, with or without two Cornish boilers. Lowest price, and where to be inspected, to be forwarded to Messrs. JOHN HOCKING and SON, Engineers, Trewhigg-terrace, Redruth.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND CONDENSING ENGINE, for PUMPING and DRAWING; cylinder from 25 to 30 inch. Address, stating particulars, T. HUGHES, 59, Seel-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder not less than 36 inches, stroke 9 feet. Address, DALTON HEMATITE MINING COMPANY, Ulverston.

WANTED, a PAIR of new or second-hand UNDERGROUND HAULING ENGINES, from 16 in. to 20 in. diameter, and from 3 ft. to 4 ft. stroke, winding gear complete, to be delivered at Neath Station. Particulars, with price, &c., to be sent to NEATH ABBEY COAL COMPANY, Neath, Glamorganshire.

CRENVER and WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND STEAM WINDING-ENGINE from 30 to 36-inch cylinder, with BOILERS complete. Tenders to be forwarded to Mr. GEORGE H. CARDOZO, the secretary, 15, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

PEDN-ANDREA UNITED MINES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, for cash or next account, THIRTY SHARES in these mines. State lowest price and terms, to the London Stock and Share Agency, 165, Strand, London.

SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-HEAD RAILS FOR SALE—a large parcel, in first-rate order. Apply to "N. P. C.," 20½, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, FIVE HUNDRED YARDS of PERMANENT WAY RAILS, 7½ lbs. per yard, with FISH-PLATES, CHAIRS, and SLEEPERS complete, suitable for Colliery Sidings; also TWENTY TONS of FLAT-BOTTOM TRAM RAILS. Apply to FIELD'S MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED), SHREWSBURY.

ON SALE, a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, in good working order; also, all the PITWORK, comprising three lifts, a 12 in. and a 14 in. cylinder.

ON SALE, a LOCOMOTIVE four-wheeled TANK ENGINE.—It is equal to new, and worked about 12 months. TO BE SOLD, CHEAP. Apply to WM. CLARK, 25, Providence-place, Rochdale-road, Manchester.

BOG AND PENNERLEY.—These shares will soon command much higher quotations. Buying or selling orders promptly executed at close market prices by Messrs. W. MARLBOROUGH and CO., 29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of £9000, being TWELVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on the 15,000 shares in this company, PAYABLE on and after the 11th day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th until the 12th day of July next, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

14A, Austinfriars, E.C., June 29, 1871.

LEAD MINING IN WALES. WEST RHOSYDDOL MINE is situate a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLLETH, and is locally considered to be a PROPERTY of HIGH PROMISE.

Peculiar interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dyflfe, Rhosyddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Conry are the most noticeable; nearly all the lodes traversing these sets, and from which their valuable returns of ore are procured, converge in West Rhosyddol sett, and at their junctions are expected to make good deposits of ore.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 39A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

THE SWANSEA SMELTING AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—More than two-thirds of the shares have been already privately subscribed for, and the LIST will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 6.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—
BLENDGE—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
SILVER LEAD in a rough state (containing antimony, &c.)
SULPHATE OF LEAD, &c.
I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

EAST VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

15,000 Shares of £5 each, fully paid.

DIRECTORS.

T. C. MUNDEY, Esq., Directors of the Van Mining
R. OLDREY, Esq., Company (Limited).
F. L. SLOUS, Esq.,
GEORGE BATTERS, Esq.,

BANKERS—ALLIANCE BANK.

SECRETARY—F. R. WILSON.

OFFICES.—20, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

NEW WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £10,000, in 5000 shares of £2 each.

Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of effectually developing an extensive and valuable mineral property in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, one of the richest mining districts in the county. It is surrounded by mines that have given immense profits, amongst which may be mentioned the Great Wheal Towan, which divided £200,000; Great Wheal Charlotte, on an outlay of a few hundreds of pounds, £50,000, and the whole of the unexplored ground between these two celebrated mines is included in the sett of the present company.

Independent, however, of the brilliant prospects which the undertaking presents for copper from these unexplored lodes, there are also fine tin lodes of great promise, which eminent miners predict will be equally profitable.

On one of these lodes active development is now being proceeded with. The agent reports that below and at the 40 fm. level it is 7 ft. wide, of the most promising description, producing tin throughout; and a very small improvement in its present value would lay open an immense quantity of valuable tinstuff.

The mine has been inspected by some of the most experienced mining agents in Devon and Cornwall, and they are unanimously of opinion that a small capital, judiciously expended in the development of the lodes already discovered, will lay open a large and permanently profitable mine, second to none in the district.

Of the 5000 shares in which the capital of the company is divided, 800 only now remain for allotment, and the directors invite applications for them with great confidence, believing that development only is wanted to give the holders a mine of great wealth.

Detailed reports, plans, and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the company—

ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

From Captain S. HARRIS, of Great Wheal Vor.

The situation of the mine is all that can be desired, being immediately adjoining the Great Wheal Towan to the south, and Great Wheal Charlotte to the north, both of which have produced immense quantities of rich copper ore, and have given many thousands of pounds in dividends. In looking at the position of the mine, and the congeniality of the ground, together with the number of lodes and the cross-course intersecting them, I have great confidence in the undertaking, and fully believe it will ultimately turn out eminently successful.

From Captain ISAAC RICHARDS, of Devon Great Consols.

Judging from the fact that the cross-course running in Wheal Charlotte and Wheal Towan passes through the sett, in connection with which the lodes in those mines produced the finest courses of ore, and that the ground of this mine is of the same congenial nature as that of all the productive mines in the district, I am of opinion on being developed this will also prove a good and profitable mine.

From Captain JOHN DAW, of Carn Brea.

I have known this piece of ground for many years, and have always had a good opinion of it, and I have heard it highly spoken of by other mining agents. I consider it to be a good speculation to drive the levels west to meet the cross-course, seeing that the lodes in the adjoining mines have become so altered when nearing the cross-course, and I have great pleasure in recommending New Wheal Charlotte to any mining company.

From Captain JAMES JULEFF, of West Chiverton.

I consider you have a fine piece of unexplored ground, which can be proved with a small capital, and I believe successfully.

Messrs. POWELL, DIXON, AND CO., OF 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL are instructed to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for 3140 SHARES, at £2 each, fully paid up, in

THE TUOLUMNE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Upon application, 10s. per share; upon allotment, 10s.; upon August 1st, 10s.; and upon September 1st, 10s. per share. Capital of the company £80,000, in 40,000 Shares of £2. Registered under the Companies Act, 1862-67, on March 25, 1870.

The mine has from a limited depth returned gold to the value of \$500,000, and the supply of gold quartz is believed to be practically inexhaustible.

BANKERS.

CITY BANK, London, and BANK OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco.

MINING SUPERINTENDENT—E. S. HAST, Esq., Sonora.

The attention of the investing public is at present almost entirely directed to the large profits made by judicious investments in California mines. The large increase in market value of many of the new undertakings is shown by the following extract from a recent number of the *Financial Review*:

Mines.	Per share.	Market value of capital.
Almada and Tiritio (Silver).....	£ 1 ..	£100,000 .. £130,000
Eberhardt and Aurora (Silver) ..	10 ..	200,000 .. 37 .. 740,000
Colorado Terrible (Silver) ..	5 ..	105,000 .. 7½ .. 157,500
South Aurora (Silver) ..	5 ..	300,000 .. 10½ .. 607,500
Utah (Silver) ..	10 ..	100,000 .. 15½ .. 155,000
Birdseye Creek (Gold) ..	2 ..	30,000 .. 2½ .. 40,000
Sierra Buttes (Gold) ..	2 ..	25,000 .. 4¾ .. 478,125
Sweetland Creek (Gold) ..	1 ..	60,000 .. 5 .. 75,000
Eclipse (Gold) ..	17s ..	85,000 .. 1½ .. 112,500

Total £1,205,000 £2,425,625
The Tuolumne Gold Mining Company (Limited) has been formed to work two valuable mines, known as Grizzly and Martin, the former considerably developed, and supplied with the necessary machinery.

The working of the mine has, it is stated, yielded an average profit of \$20 per ton, and with an additional outlay of about £5000, a daily yield of 50 or 60 tons of ore may reasonably be expected, which, if it does not average more than \$10 per ton, will, nevertheless, give a profit of from £18,000 to £20,000 per annum.

The property is situated in County Tuolumne, State of California, about 11 miles from Sonora. It is held in accordance with the very favourable mining laws of the United States, and it has been transferred to this company, together with steam-engine, stamping-mills, amalgamators, and other valuable plant and machinery, upon payment of £9500 in cash, and an allotment of 9500 fully-paid shares.

Every information will be afforded upon application at the offices of Messrs. POWELL, DIXON, AND CO., 26, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, to whom all applications should be sent. All cheques to be crossed City Bank.

FOUNDED A.D. 1844.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC., CAP. 74.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 101, CHAPSIDE, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN—Viscount NEWBY, M.P.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Year.	Sums Assured.	Full Annual Premiums.
1867	£106,560	£4377
1868	163,983	6892
1869	206,450	6653
1870	221,200	7763

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

M. R. T. W. GREENFIELD,

CHURCH LANE, TAVISTOCK.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.
Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Stocks, Funds, Railway Debentures and Preference Stock, Bank, Gas, and Mining Shares.
FURZE HILL TIN MINE specially recommended.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 21—	Calbeck Fells	42½	£12 9 6	Stock and Co.
—	ditto	11½	9 5 6	ditto
—	ditto	26½	8 19 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
24—	Dyflfe	40	11 4 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
27—	Rhosyddol	33	11 8 0	ditto
—	Fedw	20	11 9 6	Burry Port Company.
29—	Perkins Beach	25	11 13 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

THE MINING AND METALLURGY OF GOLD AND SILVER.

By J. ARTHUR PHILIPS, Mining Engineer.

In one large vol., royal 8vo, cloth, illustrated with 84 wood engravings and 8 folding plates of working drawings.

CONTENTS:

A description of the Methods of the Occurrence of the above Metals, Geological Characteristics of the principal Gold and Silver-bearing Districts, and Notices of Important Mines, Metallurgical Processes of Treating Gold and Silver Ores, Machinery, Apparatus, and Appliances employed, Assay of Ores and Alloys of Gold and Silver, Annual Yield of the principal Gold and Silver-producing Regions, &c., &c. Price, 31s. 6d.

London: E. and F. N. SPON, 48, Charing Cross.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

Vol. VIII. Parts 1, 2; 8vo. pp. xxx, vii, 916;

With Thirty-eight Tables, Thirty-one Engravings on wood, and Six Plates.

Consisting of Observations by

WILLIAM JORY HENWOOD, F.R.S., F.G.S.,

President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

PART I.

On the Metalliferous Deposits of Kumaon and Gurhwal (India); on the Silver Mines of Chancarrillo, and the Copper Formations of Copalpo (Chili); on the Gold Mines and Detrital Gold of Minas Geraes (Brazil); on the Auriferous Deposits of Virginia, and the Mines of Native Copper near Lake Superior (United States); on the Metalliferous Rocks of New Brunswick (British America); on the Copper-bearing Sandstone of Hordorbo (Spain); on the Silver Lodes of Chalcabuco (France); and of Sark (Channel Islands); and on the Copper Mines of Ireland, and on the Precipitation of Copper from Mineral Water in Ireland, Wales, England, Spain, and Cuba; on the Auriferous Rocks and Detrital Gold of Ireland and North Wales; on the Ores of Chrome and Molybdenum in Scotland; on the Tin, Copper, and Lead Mines of Caradon and Liskeard (East Cornwall).

PART II.

On Subterranean Temperature in various Rocks and in Mines affording different Metals and Ores, in Chili, Brazil, the United States, the Channel Islands, Ireland, and England; and on the Changes of Temperature which take place at the same, and at different times, on the surface, and at various depths in Brazil.

Messrs. TRUBNER and Co., Paternoster-row.

Notices to Correspondents.

MINING EXCHANGE.—We have received several advertisements and letters respecting the approaching dissolution of the Mining Exchange, but they are of such an exceedingly personal nature, and would be so unnecessarily offensive to one gentleman connected with it, that we have decided not to insert them. If the holder of an office which is filled by election be an unpopular person, it is obviously the fault of those who gave their vote, and the vote having been given the voters should not complain of the consequences of giving it. We cordially wish to see the Mining Exchange established on a firm and honourable basis, and then we feel sure it would be useful and enduring. For the attainment of this it is essential that every member should willingly submit to the rules of dealing laid down for the guidance of the body, and should strive to give the public such confidence in the institution as shall ensure the majority of the business connected with mine share dealings passing through their hands.

MINERAL HILL.—Can any of your correspondents inform me how it happens that the Mineral Hill, purchased for 450,000l., only extend to 1800 ft., as stated in the prospectus and reports? When this property was offered by Mr. Harpending, two months ago, it was stated to contain 29,200 ft., so that it would appear the company have only got 1-17th part of the property. How can this be accounted for?—INQUIRER.

"One Interested" can, we believe, obtain a purchaser for his shares in the mine he mentions. He should apply to a mining broker.

ROAD LOCOMOTIVES.—With reference to the discussion of the restrictions on the use of road locomotives, I cannot at all admit that it would be desirable to place animal traction and steam traction on the same footing, but I think a speed of five miles per hour might be permitted, and that the mine with a red flag walking before the vehicle might be dispensed with.—R. L.

LONDON STREET TRAMWAYS.—Can any correspondent of the Journal inform me the relative speed of omnibuses running on the ordinary roadways and on the tramways, also the relative amount of work done by a pair of horses with each kind of traction? When a tramway is laid down has the tramway company or have the ratepayers to keep the road in repair? Of course, I mean the portion paved between and on each side of the rails.—F. W.

Received:—"A Reader" (Bombay)—"M. E."—"Viator"—"T. W."—"J. G. R."—"T. C."—"E. B." (California)—"J. H. J."—"D. G." (Aldridge).

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 1, 1871.

THE MINES REGULATION BILL.
SAFETY-LAMPS, &c.

It would appear as if the Mines Regulation Bill stands a great chance of being shelved for another year at least, notwithstanding the great trouble and expense that have been incurred by the colliery proprietors and the representatives of the working miners throughout the kingdom in obtaining and classifying such information as they believed would tend to evolve a measure giving increased security of life to those engaged in the most dangerous of our great industries. For more than two years past masters and men have been engaged in preparing clauses and amendments, meeting in London, waiting upon the Home Secretary, and by the aid of Lord ELCHO and others, endeavouring to come to an agreement on certain particulars, with a view to facilitating the progress of the Bill through the House of Commons; and it is certainly most disheartening to find that their efforts are likely to be thrown away. Measures of far less importance than the Mines Regulation Bill—many of them from their political bias meeting with a good deal of opposition—have been persistently discussed night after night, whilst one in which the question of the sacrifice of 1200 lives annually is immediately involved has only been formally introduced, whilst Mr. BRUCE said a few nights since that he could not name a day when the clauses could be taken into consideration. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the business in the House of Commons was such as to prevent the Home Secretary from introducing the Bill at an earlier period of the session than he did, surely there was no substantial reason why it could not have been sent to the House of Lords, and from there to the Lower House, which is by no means an unusual circumstance. There are a large number of peers interested in mining operations, including the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, the Marquises of WESTMINSTER and ANGLESEY, and the Earls GRANVILLE, FITZWILLIAM, DURHAM, WARD, LONSDALE, MANVERS, &c., who would have been able to form the Bill into a shape that would have saved the Commons a great deal of time and discussion. That is now out of the question; and although some of the leading members of various Miners' Associations have been in London during the present week, in expectation that the Bill would be brought forward, or will be so early next week, it is more than probable that they will be doomed to disappointment, and the sanguine hopes they entertained, after their persevering labours, extending over such a length of time, completely frustrated.

The important clause making the weighing of coal by the standard weights of the country compulsory is one that has cost the South Yorkshire Miners' Association alone some thousands of pounds, and its being adopted in all districts throughout the country was looked forward to with the deepest interest. Such was also the case with regard to the age at which boys were to be allowed to work full time in collieries. The latter, however much advantageous in an educational point of view, would have a serious effect with regard to the thin coal collieries, and would have led, it is believed, to several of them being entirely closed.

The question of safety-lamps has been warmly taken up of late, in a great measure owing to the efforts of Mr. HANN, of Hutton, the object being to have all lamps tested and registered. At the last meeting of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association the following resolution was agreed to on the subject:—

"That the delegates be sent to the next council meeting prepared to pass a

resolution in favour of urging the Government to insert a clause in the Mines Regulation Bill, making it compulsory for all lamps used in mines to undergo a thorough scientific as well as a practical examination by men appointed for the purpose before any lamp or lamps be allowed to be used in fiery mines, as it has been proved in recent years that many explosions have taken place from the Davy and other lamps now in use."

Mr. HANN states that several clear cases of explosions from the Davy lamp passing the flame have happened when some one or more survived, for at least a few hours, and who gave their testimony as to this cause. The first on record was at the Wallend Colliery, G. Pit, Aug. 5, 1818; next, the Willington Colliery, 1834; Newbottle, Jane Pit, 1864; Cwmaman Pit, Aberdare, May 20, 1865; see report for that year on South Wales district by H. M. Inspector of Mines, Mr. T. E. WALES. And in 1865 the coalmasters and miners of Staffordshire addressed a petition to Parliament, from which the following is extracted:—"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that some legislative measures may be provided, appointing a scientific board to examine all lamps intended to be offered for sale to the public as safety-lamps to be used in collieries, and to direct the stamping of all such as they shall approve, and to prohibit the sale of any as safety-lamps which shall not be so approved. Any inefficiency of the lamps for resisting the action of inflammable air must produce the calamitous event of an explosion. As the powers of all lamps for resisting the action of inflammable air may be fully and completely examined and proved by chemical tests, which may be conducted by skilful and qualified persons appointed by the Legislature, whose trial will remove all doubt on this important point." The above accidents are startling warnings to both miners and mine owners. The reader may also refer to the report of the South Shields Committee (1842), who gave several conclusive instances of the kind, and who came to the conclusion "that the Davy lamp was absolutely unsafe;" "that it has been found by experiment and in practice to explode the external gas by the passage of flame through the gauze;" and that "no doubt can remain that it has been the cause of the hitherto unaccountable accidents which instances of accidents taking place that we could attribute to nothing else," and terms it "a lure to danger." Sir H. DAVY warned those who use his lamp that it will explode at a certain velocity. And the experiments of the committee appointed by the Northern Mining Institute, 1853, have confirmed the original statement, see proceedings in June, July, and Aug., 1853; and also still more fully by the reports of their second lamp committee, on the experiments made at the testing apparatus at Eppleton pit, Hutton Colliery, approved by them, and to which all improvements in lamps were to be subjected.—See Transactions, part I., vol. xvii., pp. 2-19—where the general results are stated as follows:—"An inflammable mixture of pit gas and air moving at the rate of 8 ft. per second, against a stationary Davy lamp without a shield, will explode in a few seconds. The addition of an ordinary shield to a Davy lamp is of little benefit—with a shield from top to bottom of the gauze the lamps explode at 12 ft. per second. A Clanny lamp, under similar circumstances, will explode in a mixture passing at 9 ft. per second. A Stephenson lamp will explode at 9 ft. per second. A Meuser lamp passed the flame as easily as a Davy lamp—at 8 ft. per second." Since this report a Clanny is found to explode at the same rate as a Davy—8 ft. per second. A current of air 8 or 9 ft. per second is of common occurrence in mines, being only $\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; moreover, a lamp moving against a current would have the same effect as an augmentation of that current, therefore a man walking against a current at the rate of three miles per hour leaves only $\frac{1}{2}$ miles velocity of current to make the danger perfect.

The managers of mines must trust in the carefulness and presence of mind of the miners to protect the present lamps under dangerous circumstances, but how much more reasonable it would be to place in their hands a lamp which does not require this skill and promptitude on the part of the miners—qualities which can never be expected on all occasions. And it is now a fact that there are lamps (in use at some of the collieries) the object of impracticability cannot be urged against them; nor that of expense, for they are as cheap as those now in general use which have been experimentally exposed to, and will safely bear, velocities of even 50 to 60 ft. per second; and as the generating pressures are as the squares of the velocities produced, the safety of the lamp whose exploding point is 8 feet per second, is to the safety of the lamp whose exploding point is undetermined, but which must exceed 50 ft. per second, in the minimum ratio of 64 to 2500, or the latter is 40 times safer at the least.

After the evidence above adduced few will maintain the adequate safety of the present lamps. But while the Bill contains regulations concerning single-link chains, overhead coverings, horned drums, breaks, and many other things not objectionable but necessary, this fruitful cause of danger is passed over. While thus it is provided that an unsafe lamp shall be locked, it is not required that a safe lamp shall be used, either locked or not; and while an agent is made responsible for the omission of the use of an unsafe lamp, he is not responsible for using an unsafe lamp in preference to a safe one; and while a workman is made responsible for the use of a lamp which he knows is by mechanical deficiency unsafe, an agent is not responsible for using a lamp which he knows is by its inherent principle unsafe.

COAL AND WAR.

Coal seems destined to play a prominent part in future years in Germany, as well as war. This is shown by the great and continuous increase in the production year by year during the memorable sixteenth decade of the present century. Commencing with 1860, and ending with 1869, both inclusive, the yearly production of coal in Germany was as follows:—

1860	.....Tons 12,347,828	1865	.....Tons 21,794,705
1861	.....14,133,048	1866	.....21,629,746
1862	.....15,576,278	1867	.....23,738,327
1863	.....16,906,707	1868	.....25,704,758
1864	.....19,408,932	1869	.....26,774,368

In other words, Germany would seem to have raised in 1869 double as much coal as France, and about one-fourth as much coal as Great Britain. The Germans are still very far behind us in the matter of coal mining, but they would appear to have now broken ground in earnest. If we compare the production of 1869 with that of 1860, we see an increase of 14,426,540 tons, or 117 per cent. Coal seems to have been rather cheaper in Germany in 1869 than in 1860, since while the increase in the production was 117 per cent. the increase in the value was only 97 per cent. In the production of 1869 Prussia was represented by 23,761,094 tons, or 88.70 per cent.; Saxony, by 2,584,292 tons, or 9.60 per cent.; Bavaria, by 340,571 tons, or 1.30 per cent.; and the other States of the Zollverein, by 88,411 tons, or 0.40 per cent. In coal, as in war, Prussia thus stands foremost among the nations forming the Zollverein; and in coal legislation, as in war making, Prussia can probably do pretty much as she likes. Well, when the Zollverein had raised in 1869 its 26,774,368 tons of coal the question, of course, arises—"What did it do with it all?" It would appear that the quantity of coal exported in 1869 from the Zollverein was 3,984,828 tons, or 14.90 per cent. of the whole extraction. In the total of 3,984,828 tons, France figured for 1,720,514 tons, or 43.20 per cent.; and the Low Countries were represented by 1,259,159 tons, or 31.60 per cent. The quantity of coal imported into the Zollverein in 1869 was 1,856,149 tons, of which 401,492 tons, or 21.60 per cent., came from Belgium, while 25,880 tons, or 1.40 per cent., were obtained from France. Adding to the indigenous coal production of the Zollverein in 1869 the amount of the coal imported, and deducting from the total the quantity exported, we find that the consumption of coal in the Zollverein in 1869 was 24,645,689 tons. Of this consumption the Zollverein itself supplied 92 per cent., while foreign imports made good the remaining 7 per cent. On making a corresponding calculation for 1860, we find that in that year the coal consumption of the Zollverein was 11,292,437 tons; the consumption of 1869 accordingly presented an increase of 13,353,252 tons, or about 118 per cent. In 1860 the coal consumption of the Zollverein was 6½ cwt. per head of the population; in 1869 it had grown to 12½ cwt. per head of the population. An increase of 6½ cwt. per head would thus seem to have been established in the ten years; in other words, the coal consumption of the Zollverein increased during the decade to the extent of 91 per cent., while the population only increased in the same period to the extent of 14 per cent.

These data suggest many reflections. They show that manufacturing industry in various forms has acquired an immense development among the Germans of late years; it is only upon this hypothesis that we can explain the great increase in the consumption of coal among the German people. This being so, it is difficult to see that it is not the interest of the Zollverein to remain at peace with its neighbours, instead of cherishing the ambitious dreams of military aggrandisement with which German politicians are sometimes credited. Germany is now strong enough and large enough to hold her own with all the world, and there can be no possible justification for her engaging in some fresh conflict which would set half the globe in a blaze. Further, in proportion as the Germans turn their resources to better account, and accumulate the wealth resulting from the pursuits of modern industry, they will acquire a distaste for war. War is the normal occupation, perhaps, of the savage, but civilised man rarely takes to it without a strong effort of the will, and unless he is coerced by circumstances from which he cannot escape. The secret of the marvellous military successes achieved by the Germans during the last twelve eventful months is probably to be found in systematic organisation, unwearied perseverance, and universal military service. But although universal military service may be tolerated for defensive military purposes, it would soon prove intolerable if devoted to the prosecution of some war undertaken for war's sake or for the development of some ambitious project or rapacious aggression. Not all the resolution of a BISMARCK, or all the

strategy of a Von MOLTKE, or all the tactics of a Von ROON could long induce the Zollverein to accept a policy of ambition and aggrandisement. After all, coal is the antidote of war, since coal means industry, wealth, comfort, and happiness.

THE LUSTRUM IRONWORKS, AND THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

The success which has attended the application, by Messrs. BRIGGS and SON, of the co-operative system to the working of the Methley Colliery, has naturally created the desire at many other places to adopt the principle as the most ready means of settling and preventing future differences between employers and their workmen; the Lustrum Ironworks, which are situated at the north end of Stockton-on-Tees, being amongst the most recent to seek the advantages which co-operation affords. To carry out the object in view, the STOCKTON CO-OPERATIVE IRONWORKS COMPANY has been formed, with a capital of 25,000l., in shares of 5l. each, and it is proposed to purchase, develop, and extend the works and business, which are already in good condition, and favourably known in Brazil, Turkey, Russia, Australia, &c., as well as in this country, from the extensive contracts that have been undertaken. It is understood that the task of organisation has been undertaken by Mr. Charles B. King, C.E., of London, and the promoters are satisfied that, from the very rapid development of the iron trade in the district, the Lustrum Works may fairly be classed as one of the most convenient and best arranged works in the country, and one which, after all expenses have been provided for, will give a highly remunerative profit to the shareholders.

The works comprise about 4 acres of freehold land, with buildings upon it of a very substantial character, and replete with powerful machine-tools of the most modern construction, furnaces, and all necessary plant. In the foundry, for example, there are three 10-ton, three 5-ton, and one 3-ton steam cranes, three ramming cranes, a steam loam mill, a horizontal steam-engine, with large boiler and fittings, a cupola stage and hoist, ladles and ladle bogie, tools, pipe patterns, joiners' benches, core drying stoves, a new double cylinder engine for hoists, pipe testing machine, and various other articles; whilst the fitting shops, pattern makers' loft, bridge yard, &c., are equally well provided. The plant for dipping pipes comprises a powerful steam crane, with 40-feet dipping pits, and the stores are well fitted up, comprising amongst other things several sets of Whitworth's stocks and dies, drying stove, 1-ton weighing machine; a very large stock of rivets, chains, tackle, winches, blocks, and falls, leather belting, cast steel in sizes, and all other necessities for carrying on an extensive business. As to the situation of the works for facilities of transport it is all that could be desired—several sidings, on the works communicate with the North-Eastern Railway, which runs along the whole of one side of the premises, and the River Tees is in close proximity. The works and plant have been valued at 20,000l., and no additional outlay whatever seems necessary to enable the company at once to execute such orders as have been executed by the late firm to the entire satisfaction of all who have had dealings with them; but it is proposed, when the present works are put into full operation, to further extend and develop them by erecting forges for every description of ironwork requisite for iron ship-building and other purposes, for which there is an unfailing demand; also, rolling-mills for the manufacture of iron. By these means the ordinary constructive ironwork may be more cheaply, efficiently, and rapidly completed. The prospectus of the enterprise will be shortly issued to the public, and as there is to be no promotion money, nor unnecessary expenditure, it will no doubt be appreciated by the public as it deserves.

HOWATSON'S PATENT PUDDLING AND HEATING FURNACES.

In our trade report from North and South Staffordshire we, a few weeks since, briefly noticed that the above inventions were being tested at the Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Ironworks. We are now in a position to give particulars of the almost startling results obtained from the experiments, and a full description of the patent furnaces. Mr. Andrew Howatson, the inventor, has lately been manager of a large ironworks in Scotland, and throughout his life has devoted much attention to the economical manufacture of iron. Having privately tested his invention, as applied to puddling and heating furnaces, he gave up his position, and came into this district in order to get the plan tried at some place of high standing. His present abode is Brindley Ford, near Congleton, Staffordshire. The invention having been submitted to Mr. E. F. Smith, the Earl of Dudley's chief agent, who is ever ready to consider anything that has for its object the advancement of science, or the improvement of the trades with which he is connected—that gentleman seeing the advantage of it, gave permission that it should be tried under the supervision of the manager of the Round Oak Works, Mr. R. S. Casson. The importance of the invention, to not only ironmasters, but the community at large, will be understood when we state that taking the estimated number of furnaces in Great Britain, and supposing they were all constructed upon the new principle, a saving in fuel and iron to nearly the value of 4,000,000l. would be made.

The invention consists in supplying hot instead of cold air for the combustion of fuel under the grates of puddling or heating furnaces and it is maintained that by adding a great saving of coal and iron is secured, and the furnaces work better and quicker. The air in each case is heated by the furnace itself. The invention is applied to a heating furnace in the following manner:—The opening under the fire-grate at the end of the furnace, at which the air enters in the ordinary way, is closed by a wrought-iron door. A small space is left above the door for cleaning the bars, and this is covered by a vertical sliding door, which can be raised by a balance-weight, and a small hanging door is put over the hole through which the coal is charged, consequently no air is admitted to the fire at this end of the furnace. At the bottom of the stack there is a square opening, surmounted by several perforations in the brickwork, and through these the cold air enters into a flue or heating chamber that surrounds the base of the stack. The air after passing round the stack, and becoming heated by contact with the sides of the flue, descends at the sides of the neck of the furnace, and traverses a series of horizontal flues, which are placed parallel to each other under the bed of the furnace, and through which the air is conducted to the ash-hole under the fire-grate, which it enters at a high degree of temperature, and passing through the fire-bars is used for the combustion of the fuel. In order that there should be sufficient air above the bars to ensure the perfect combustion of the gases arising from the fuel, and to prevent the formation of smoke, a vertical flue is made in the side walls of the fire-grate in the ash-pit, and is connected with a horizontal flue supplied with perforations above the bars, which admit and distribute the heated air over the fire. There are perforations at the mouth of the vertical flue in the ash-pit, and these are covered by a circular plate, having on it plugs which fit into the perforations or holes. The plate is actuated by a handle, which is close to the side of the furnaceman, who can regulate the supply of air, and cut it off altogether when the fire is burnt up, and there is no fear of smoke.

The arrangement for a puddling-furnace is somewhat different, as the cold air is first admitted underneath the bed of the furnace, which it cools and preserves, and is then led to a flue, which surrounds the base of the stack, and is continued along the side of the furnace to the end, where the air in the heated state descends into the ash-pit. The smoke-consuming arrangement can be applied as in the heating furnace. In this puddling-furnace the pig-iron to be puddled is first placed in a melting chamber between the puddling chamber and the neck of the furnace, and it is found that while the iron is brought to nature by the puddler the waste heat just melts the pig-iron, and by the time the balls are withdrawn it is ready to be run down into the puddling chamber. By this means much time and fuel are saved. At the Round Oak Works the invention has been applied to the heating furnace in the 12-in. mill, where it has been fairly tested by Mr. Casson, and the following are the results obtained:—In a week's work of 10 turns there has been a saving of 5 tons 18 cwt. 0 qr. 17 lbs. of coal, 1 ton 2 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs. of iron, and 2 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. less cinder. The decrease in the cinder

proves the saving of the iron. The furnace has worked better, and the iron has been sooner and more uniformly heated. From observation it is expected that the brickwork of the furnace will last longer. The labour is less, as much less firing is required. The cost for altering a furnace is about 5*l*, but it is a question if this is not made up by the lesser quantity of bricks required. Having heard of this successful trial, most of the other leading ironmasters in the district are taking the matter up.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

June 28.—The warrant market was quiet at the date of our last weekly report, and the same tone continued throughout the remainder of the week, the price touching 56*s*. 6*d*. cash. On Monday it became apparent that the shipping returns to be given out on Tuesday would be exceedingly favourable, and there was, in consequence, more disposition to buy, 56*s*. 11*d*. cash being paid on that day, and 57*s*. 3*d*. on Tuesday. To-day the market opened pretty firmly, a moderate business being done up to 57*s*. 4*d*. cash and 57*s*. 7*d*. 3*d*. one month, the closing prices being slightly easier—sellers 57*s*. 3*d*. cash, and buyers 57*s*. 6*d*. one month. The rumour that all raw materials were to be subjected to an additional *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. by the Versailles Government attracted some attention, and was considered as far from favourable to the prospects of business with France. It is currently reported that the Carron Company, whose works are so well and favourably known over the whole world, are making arrangements to increase very considerably their make of pig-iron. The prices of shipping iron are subjoined. There is not much change to report, but an advance has taken place in the Langloan and Coltness brands, on account of the good continental demand:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.
G. M. brands at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Gartsherrie ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Coltness ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Summerlee ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Langloan ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Carnbroe ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
at Port Dundas.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Calder ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Glenarnock at Ardrossan ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Dalmellington ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Eglinton ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Carron at Grangemouth ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Shotts ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Kilnallan ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
G. M. brands at Middlesborough ditto.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Bar iron.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>
Nail rods.....	57 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	57 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i>

For the week ending June 24, 1871.....Tons	19,876
June 29, 1870.....	10,325
Increase.....	9,551
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1870.....	53,092

The Malleable Iron Trade throughout Scotland is very buoyant, and there is a great demand for workmen for Dundee and Aberdeen in Scotland, and for the iron districts in the North of England. There is also a scarcity of labour in the districts in our immediate vicinity. The rolling and plate-mills are as busy as they can be, and the forges and engineering establishments are generally behind with their work. Prices of all kinds of finished iron hardening. The wages question is, unfortunately, sundering the ties which connect master and man; and Unionism seems to have so inoculated our working classes with its baneful views that to carry on manufactures of any kind is to engage in a game of hazard. It was expected that the dispute between the Glasgow Iron Company and their puddlers at Motherwell would have been satisfactorily arranged this week, by the acceptance of the company's offer of the advance demanded by the puddlers; but, although a considerable number of the men on strike signified their willingness to begin work, the Union interposed its veto, and would not allow them, unless the treasurer of the association was permitted to begin work too. If this is not coercion, what is?

Mr. Ferrie has taken another patent for improvements in smelting, and Mr. Hunter for utilising the waste gases of furnaces. Several of our Scotch scientific iron smelters seem to have set their minds on accomplishing improvements in iron smelting, and it is sincerely to be hoped that their labours may meet with an adequate and satisfactory reward.

Although some of our friends in the Sale Coal Trade have been complaining during the month, there has been an increase in the shipments of very nearly 30,000 tons, and on the six months of 1870, the figures for the six months being, this year, 904,361 tons, against 741,856 tons in the first six months of 1870. During the week just ended we had full average shipments, the returns showing 43,039 tons, against 42,194 tons in the corresponding week last year. Prices unchanged, but in favour of buyers. There are still signs of a coming wages storm, but whether the men will take the advice of Union demagogues, or listen to their own better reason, may depend very much on the result of a pervading accidental feeling, which we have often seen to sway an assembly of miners. Unionism, which has long assumed, in many instances, a process of mitigated ratteness, should be circumscribed by wholesome laws, so as to render its operation innocuous on those who do not wish to be controlled by it. The ironstone miners in the Mayhill district have, by a majority only, caused the men at one of the pits to strike for an advance of 6*d*. per day, but the Jordanhill men, the work balloted to come out, thought the ballot an unfair one, and they have had the courage to remain in. It is pleasing to note that the miners are getting completely disgusted with the strike nuisance and its accompanying burdens and privations, and are longing heartily for freedom from its entralling trammels. All honour to Jordanhill for setting the example.

At the Anderson's University annual meeting—Mr. Young, of Kelly, in the chair—it was stated that the sum of 10,000 guineas for the establishment of a Chair of Technical Chemistry had been paid over to the trustees, the princely gift of Mr. Young, and Prof. Bichhoff, of the University of Bonn, had been appointed to the Chair. A movement has been set on foot during the year by the Lord Provost of Glasgow for the establishment of a technological college, and the Andersonian has been requested to take the subject up. A resolution was submitted, and unanimously agreed to by the trustees, to the effect that the proposal to form this college in Glasgow met with their hearty approval, and that there was a proposal to establish a Chair of Applied Physics in the University as a counterpart to the Chair of Applied Chemistry, and no sooner had the proposal been made than a gentleman offered to subscribe 200*l*. to further that object.

The Clyde shipbuilding yards are well filled with hands, and although most of the firms have engagements that will keep them employed till the end of the year and on into 1872, new contracts for a number of large vessels have been taken by several firms for various home and foreign steamship companies.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.—A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* writes:—"The exports of coal and pig-iron are of a prodigious scale, and quite beyond anything before experienced; in point of fact, should they continue at this rate, it may end in a positive scarcity. Coal, the basis of our manufacturing strength, ought at this season of the year to be accumulating in the hands of coalowners; the summer is their opportunity to form a reserve. But what is the fact?—I fear my information is but too correct. If the production were stopped for two or three weeks our entire industry would be paralysed from sheer want of supplies. The truth is, the demand has been allowed to creep upon us so stealthily that the ordinary incentives to a check have not yet been stimulated. The coalowners, finding labour patient and willing, have refrained from advancing prices, and the result is a drain on our resources. If coal were our only industry, or, as at Newcastle, it formed the chief staple, such a marked withdrawal would not be so dangerous. But what hangs on our supply of coal? Pig-iron, of which we produce over a million of tons annually, requires a supply far in excess of the ordinary export demand; and it is the fact, the fact, that our wants for this purpose should be certain of fulfilment. The energies of our coalowners and merchants are always keenly applied to extending and promoting the largest possible output and exports. That is all right enough, and healthy enough, if it brings with it a return to the consumer; but the characteristic feature at this moment is, that so sudden has been the demand that those who guide and govern costs have not awakened to the magnitude of the change.

What are the men about? There is no need for squabbles and meetings, delegates here and delegates there; what they fail to see is that their share of the good times is being exported; that they are in a position to speak first, and if they refuse to advance a penny, it will not come out of their pockets, but out of the pockets of those who are the buyers of our coal and iron, and the shape of higher prices. The whole world is taking away more of our raw material than ever it did in any former year. Even Germany, a country almost self-reliant for its iron supply, and largely so for its iron, is importing more; and labour is commanding high pay. France, too, denuded of some of her richest coal-producing districts, will want hundreds of cargoes to fill up her empty furnaces. Should all this demand be supplied at the peril of our running bare, and should a penny of advantage to those of our people who, however unreasonable at times, have now a clear claim to share in the advantages of prosperity? There

is no mistake about it. The supply of coal is too low, the wages for producing it are too low, and the sooner the owners and men awaken to these facts the better for the country.

Pig-iron is in very much the same condition—we are letting it flow out of the country without its having rewarded the collier, miner, and maker sufficiently. The demand for it is too great to be killed by higher producing prices. Foreigners seem to have scented our cheapest article. Our shipbuilding yards, our forges, and our engineering shops are all so full of work that manufactured iron is wanted beyond our power of production—indeed, we are importing largely from England at prices which would be very remunerative to our Scotch manufacturers, if they had the power to produce; but of this our raw material consumers abroad continue to avail themselves.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have been supplied with the figures recording the export of coal and iron since April 1. They are remarkable:—Coal (12 weeks), 499,177 tons, against 381,730 last year; pig iron (12 weeks), 221,285 tons, against 171,892 last year. In both cases the increase is about 30 per cent. What does this coincidence mean?

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

June 29.—In our report a fortnight ago we gave a description of the Carlton Ironworks, which had been re-modelled, and were commenced under the co-operative system on June 14. Upon this we commented in our leading columns in last week's Journal, and have now the pleasure to note that a company is in course of formation for the purpose of buying the Lustrum Ironworks, at Stockton-on-Tees, and working the same upon the co-operative principle. The capital is fixed at 25,000*l*., to be distributed in 5000 shares, of 5*l*. each, and a number of the shares are to be allotted to the workmen.

At the Middlesborough Iron Market, on Tuesday, Mr. S. Danks, of America, exhibited a model of his patent revolving puddling-furnace, which he stated can be worked at a saving of 10 per cent. in the yield of iron, as compared with the ordinary method, and also a saving of 30 per cent. in coal. The invention was inspected closely by most of the leading ironmasters on 'Change, who appeared to be much interested in it, and Mr. Danks has promised to lay the matter before the Iron and Steel Institute at its next meeting.

There was a good attendance on 'Change on Tuesday. Prices remain firm, at last week's quotations, and orders of importance for pig-iron have been placed within the past few days at 48*s*., net cash, for No. 3. Deliveries are going on briskly, and the quantity consumed for manufacturing purposes in the district seems to be increasing. Enquiry is brisk, and continental demand is improving. For rails an improved enquiry is reported. Orders have recently been placed in the North for Russian account. The demand from this quarter is more encouraging, and there is every probability that a large quantity of railway material will yet be sent to that country before the close of the present season. American requirements are still numerous, and considerable orders are in hand for execution.

The plate works in the district are well employed, and the bar mills are also fairly off for orders. Local foundries are busy on pipe orders. Engineering houses on the Tees are busy, and are reported to have received a good deal of work within the past week or two that would otherwise have been executed on the Tyne but for the obstinate contention at present going on between the masters and the men there. It is anticipated in some quarters that after this week the strike will practically terminate.

We understand that Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) have purchased the Hunwick and Newfield Collieries, situate near to Bishop's Auckland.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

June 29.—There has been a plentiful supply of ships during the past week, and a large amount of business of all kinds transacted both in imports and exports. Large imports of esparto grass and timber have been unshipped at Tyne Dock, and constant complaints are made of the want of sufficient accommodation for the business now brought to these and other docks. There is a rumour that a large addition is to be made to the Tyne Docks shortly, but if this was determined upon some considerable time will be required for their completion, and at present this large company have many heavy works in hand. Great exertions are making to get the direct line from Pelaw to Jarrow and South Shields completed, the great obstacle, which has swallowed up immense quantities of debris, being the bed of the river Don and the swamp adjacent. This extraordinary bog, which can only be compared to Chat Moss, on the Manchester and Liverpool line, is, however, nearly filled up, and the line is expected to be opened shortly. The direct line from Gateshead to Durham and Ferry Hill is also expected to be opened soon—that is, by the Team Valley route. The traffic on this system continues to increase to an enormous extent, and the half-yearly returns will show a very large increase in the receipts as compared with the former half-year. This increase has taken place in all kinds of traffic and for passengers, but it is held by many that the receipts for this branch of traffic would be largely increased if a reduced scale of charges were adopted for comparatively long journeys.

The system of co-operation appears to be the only likely method of putting an end to strikes of workmen, and the results that have been achieved at the works of Messrs. Briggs appear to afford great encouragement that the system will prove beneficial. We have no faith in arbitration; at any rate, the system does not appear to be capable of general application. No doubt it is quite applicable where a scale of payment has been decided upon, and the rate of payment has to vary with the price of the commodity which is produced. Should a dispute arise as to the price to be paid under those circumstances arbitration appears to be a very natural solution of the difficulty; but the case is quite different when a rise of wages, or a reduction in the hours of labour, which means the same thing, is asked for. Under those circumstances the introduction of a third party will hardly be tolerated by either side. The system of co-operation has been introduced here most extensively in the grocery and clothing trades, and has been eminently successful. Large and prosperous stores of this kind have been in operation some time at Blaydon, Bedlington, Chester-le-Street, and other places; and there appears to be no reason why the system should not succeed in the coal and iron trades. It is proposed to purchase the iron and engine works carried on successfully by Mr. Morison, at the Ouse Burn, Newcastle, and to work them on this principle.

An illuminated address is to be presented to Mr. C. M. Palmer, at Jarrow, on Saturday, July 8. The occasion of this address is the completion of the erection and fitting up by that gentleman of a very handsome and complete hospital for the use of the workmen at the immense iron and engine works at Jarrow. It is a very beautiful work of art. First a view of the hospital is given, and below are drawings representing the various processes in the iron trade carried out at Jarrow, and in the centre there is a fine portrait of the founder and creator of the hospital. It is also rumoured that a grand banquet is to be given by Mr. C. M. Palmer to the Emperor and Empress of Brazil on the occasion of their expected visit to the Jarrow Works in August next.

The Iron Trade continues extremely brisk in all branches, and the demand for rails and finished iron is still increasing. This week is the greatest holiday in the North, the Newcastle races being held, and little business or work of any kind is done; most of the large iron and engine works are off for the week. After this week is over some attempt will be made to get the large works, now idle on account of the engineers' strike, started, and it is expected that many of the old hands will be quite willing to go in; they are most certainly quite sick of the strike.

SILKSORTH NEW WINNING.—A party of mechanical engineers from the Auckland district paid a visit to Earl Vane's new colliery winning, at Silksorth, where two new pits are being sunk. The party were received and shown over the works by Mr. Lindsay, the resident engineer, and Mr. Conlson, the master sinker. They afterwards proceeded to Sunderland, and dined at the Queen's Head Hotel. The chief features of the works are the range of new cylindrical boilers, constructed on the most improved plans, and the pair of double horizontal valve engines, by Barclay & Kilmarnock, which are of 500-horse-power nominal, and combine all the most recent scientific improvements. This machinery is said to be the most powerful and perfect of its kind in use for colliery purposes in this district. At present the engines are used for pumping, but will ultimately be used as the winding engines when coal has been reached and the colliery is in full work. The sinkers are now engaged in tubbing through the water underlying the line of the new pits, and it is not expected that the required seam of coal will be reached before about 18 months hence. Silksorth may then be expected to become a large and populous colliery village.

There is no limit to the development of the iron trade of South Durham and North Yorkshire. Wherever you travel in that busy district you find a scene of active industry. Some idea of the enormous trade of the Cleveland district may be formed from the statement that no less than 270,000 tons of coal and coke were sent down the Stockton and Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway in May—for local consumption only. At Shildon, the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company have now a greater number of sidings for shunting than any other railway company in the world possesses in one place, and they are extending. The company are also replacing their chaldron wagons with trucks. These trucks carry from 8 to 9 tons of coal, or between 5 and 7 tons of coke each. The Bishop Auckland Steel Works, the property of Mr. Thos. Vaughan, are now in full activity. Fighting Cocks Ironworks, which after the great strike were only in a middling way, are now extremely vigorous, and in very full employment. The Carlton Ironworks have been commenced upon the principal of industrial co-operation. A Cargo Fleet the iron trade is extending considerably, and a new plant intended for large operations, will be

opened shortly at the Bousfield Ironworks, South Stockton. Middlesborough is increasing every month in wealth and importance. A very cursory glance at the town and district is sufficient to convey an impression of the magnitude of the industrial operations carried on here. The merchants and manufacturers of this town are a vigorous, pushing, and determined body of capitalists, with a thorough reliance on themselves and the natural wealth of the district. No one can predict what Middlesborough and the Cleveland district may become in twenty years. There is nothing to hinder it from going on at the same rate of progress that has characterized its marvellous history during the past twenty years. Its mineral resources seem inexhaustible; it is a matter of great regret that a better understanding does not prevail between Stockton and Middlesborough with regard to the management of the Tees. Middlesborough is undoubtedly entitled to more weight and authority on the Conservancy Board than it now has. The defeat of the scheme of the North-Eastern Railway Company for a bridge across the Tees, to connect Middlesborough by a direct route with the Wear and the Tyne and the Hetton and West Durham coal and coke districts, is a great disappointment to the ironmasters of Cleveland, for whom better access to these districts is an absolute necessity. The coal traffic from the county of Durham must have more railway facilities than it has at present. Some other scheme, therefore, will have to be fought out between Middlesborough and Stockton in the next session of Parliament.—"Kiln," *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 29.—The demand for coal in North Staffordshire is steady for the season, and, except in the flooded districts, the collieries are in satisfactory operation. The orders for ironstone are well sustained, and quotations continue firm. In the iron trade some interruption to business continues to arise from the wages dispute, and some speedy settlement of the latter is, in the interests of all concerned, much to be desired.

In South Staffordshire the coalmasters are very fairly supplied with orders both for household and forge fuel, the former being in unusual request for the season. There is no change in quotations. The sinking of the first shaft by the newly-formed East Cannock Colliery Company (Limited) is making steady progress, but the projected enterprise for the development of the Huntington estate, in the same neighbourhood, is still suspended, owing to a want of agreement with Lord Atherton as to the terms of the minimum royalty to be paid. The thick coal pits in the neighbourhood of Dudley and West Bromwich are in very satisfactory operation. Native ironstones command a brisk sale at a further slight improvement in quotations. In the iron trade of the district a decided tendency to firmness is noticeable, particularly in the pig department, in which all the makers not only experience a better demand, but also an advance of 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per ton in quotations as compared with the rates prevailing three months ago. The estimated weekly produce of pig iron in the district is 14,000 tons, but this yield will shortly be increased considerably by the "blowing in" of several additional furnaces, one of the well-known Stour Valley range being of the number. The Finished Iron branch, although not in so satisfactory a condition as the department just noticed, is steadily improving, and the prospects of the new quarter are regarded as encouraging, although it is feared that for some time longer a considerable margin will exist between the actual selling quotations for second-class iron and the official list. The latter, which has been confirmed for the next quarter at the Preliminary Meeting of the trade, held in Birmingham to-day (Thursday) is as follows:—"Marked bars, 8*s*.; best ditto, 9*s*.; sheets, 9*s*. 1*s*.; rods, 8*s*.; gas strip, 8*s*. 10*s*., and others in proportion. In pigs, hot-blast range from 7*s*. 5*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton; cold-blast, 9*s*. to 9*s*. 5*s*.; grey forge, 6*s*. 6*d*.; mottled, 6*s*.; common melters, 5*s*. 5*s*. to 6*s*. 0*s*. per ton.

It is remarked that the high price of hematite pig-iron, chiefly produced in the Cleveland district, is seriously affecting many of the South Staffordshire producers of finished iron. Lately the use of hematite pigs in the latter district has been very considerable, and when prices were lower these pigs were largely used in South Staffordshire by the makers of best iron, in substitution of local produce. The high price of hematite metal is due to the enormous demand for Bessemer steel, which is, if possible, still increasing, and, as a consequence, the Black Country pig-iron makers experience hardly any competition from Cleveland, and they are able to put up their prices accordingly. This is done, however, mostly at the expense of the finished iron makers, who, as a class, are unable to obtain a proportionate advance on their produce. The August meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute is to be held in Birmingham, and arrangements are already in progress. Earl Dudley will receive and entertain the members during their visit at his famous Round Oak Works, and it is not improbable that his lordship will preside at the banquet to be given to the Institute in Birmingham on one of the following days.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

June 29.—Greater satisfaction continues to be evinced in reference to the state of the Iron Trade. At but few, if any, of the ironworks in this district are there now any complaints of want of employment, the majority of the makers being so well placed for orders that they are enabled to keep their hands working full time, and they need be under little or no anxiety for the next two or three months at least. Some have already closed engagements that will occupy the greater part of the ensuing quarter to work off. There is, therefore, a buoyant feeling evinced amongst both the masters and workers, and the future is hopefully looked forward to. The return of prosperity is particularly gratifying after so much depression, and it is to be hoped that progress will continue to be made for a long time to come—indeed, many of the masters continue to give proof of their anticipation of prosperity in the future by making additions, extensions, and improvements, and otherwise increasing the capacities of their establishments. In reference to the principal sources of demand there is not much fresh to report. The shipments of rails, bridge iron, and other materials are still much larger to the United States and South America than in any other direction, and this is likely to be the case for some time to come. Russian purchasers remain in the back ground, and engagements with Muscovite merchants are now the exception, and not the rule, in this district. It may possibly continue so until the end of the year. On account of France there is but little doing yet in our market, but prospects may be said to be brightening in regard to that country. A fair business continues to be done in iron for home use. Bars are in somewhat better request. Pigs also are reported as commanding an increasing sale, and prices are the turn in favour of makers.

A rather isolated branch of industry in South Wales—the manufacture of chains, cables, and anchors—seems lately to have experienced some depression, in consequence of which it is found necessary to make a reduction in the workers' wages. The Messrs. Lenox and Co.'s chain, cable, and anchor works, in the Taft Valley, is about the only establishment of the kind in the district, but it ranks as one of the largest in the kingdom. A brisk business has usually been done by the company, who employ a large number of skilled men, and a high rate of wages has hitherto been paid at the works. The company have, however, just issued a notice of a reduction of 5 per cent. in their wages, and as a degree of prosperity has usually prevailed amongst them the announcement was by no means a pleasing one to the men. The tin-plate works are in active employ, makers being well placed for orders, and prices are firmly maintained, the tendency being rather to advance than otherwise.

In reference to the Steam Coal Trade there is scarcely anything encouraging to notice. Orders on foreign account are still on offer, and, as might be expected, the proprietors who have their pits at work are reaping a golden harvest. This, however, is only temporary, and is not calculated to improve the position of the trade generally.

Of the strike of the coalworkers in the Aberdare and Rhondda Valleys, it may be pretty safely said that a long and disastrous contest has been entered upon. There is no sign on either side of a conciliatory course being taken, both masters and men appearing equally determined to adhere to their original resolution, suicidal as the policy is to the interests of both. The only probable settlement of the dispute seems now to be the old one, and that is the introduction of fresh hands into the several districts, and the gradual acquiescence of some of the men now out in the rate of wages offered by the employers. The masters express their unalterable determination to hold out to the last, and therefore it is perfectly clear that if they carry out that resolution the men must ultimately give way. It is only a question of time, but a time the effects of which will be long felt in the district. Many of the men have already left, and many more will no doubt follow, so that it will be some time, even after operations are recommenced, before the output will be equal to what it was formerly. A sum of money has at last been forwarded from the Miners' Union, and many of the most needy are said to have received about 5*s*. per man; and it is reported that a further distribution will be made at the end of the week. More strenuous efforts are evidently being made by the colliers of the North of England to assist the Welsh colliers in their struggle against the employers, and possibly the issue may be more disastrous than has yet been anticipated. The arbitration upon the conditions suggested by the employers seems to have entirely fallen through, and nothing now seems to be urged in that direction.

New collieries are about to be opened in the central part of Glamorganshire, on a portion of land said to contain an extensive supply of valuable minerals. It is understood that a new company of thoroughly practical

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM

**NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.
FREEHOLD MANSION AND ESTATES, AND FREEHOLD AND LEASE-
HOLD COLLIERIES FOR SALE.**

In Chancery.
"WILLIAMSON v. WILLIAMSON."
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of "Williamson v. Williamson," with the approval of the Judge to whose Court the said Cause is attached, by Mr. JOSEPH COOKSEY, of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Cooksey and Son, the person appointed to sell the same, at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, in the County of Stafford, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of August, 1871, at Three o'clock P.M., in lots, the undermentioned valuable and extensive FREEHOLD ESTATES, AND FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES—viz.:

The Greenway Bank and other Estates, late belonging to Hugh Henshall Williamson, Esq., deceased, situate in the parishes of Norton-in-the-Moors, Horton, Leek, and Biddulph, in the County of Stafford, comprising a spacious MANSION, known as Greenway Bank, picturesquely situated amongst undulating pleasure grounds and plantations, excellent pasture lands, and large ornamental pleasure grounds, with well-arranged domestic offices, stabling, loose box, and coach-house, extensive lawns, shrubberies, and shady walks, orchard, walled gardens, vineries, conservatory, and a capital HOME FARM, with farm house, farm buildings, and yard, and seven servants' and labourers' cottages; several desirable holdings, consisting of homesteads and sound agricultural land, known as the Judge Fields, Woodhouse, Briers Clough, Lady-moor Gate, Lion's Paw, Crowborough, The Hill, Wickentone, and The Falls-moor Gate, Lion's Paw, and plantations, in a good game district; and Farms, interspersed with woods and plantations, in a good game district; and TWELVE HOUSES, with outbuildings and gardens, situate at Greenway Bank, TWELVE, Brown Edge, and Wickentone, the whole being freehold, and containing altogether an area of 768A. 3R. 39P., or thereabouts.

Also, all those very valuable FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES, consisting of FARMS and COLLIERIES, situate at PINOX and CHILL, in the parishes of Burslem and Wolstanton, in the said County of Stafford, known as the Little Chell, Chell Green, and Chell Wood Farms, and the Pinnox and Chell Mines and MINERALS thereunder, and the farm houses and farm with the MINES and MINERALS and offices, workmen's dwellings, foundry, fitting buildings, smiths' and carpenters' shops, winding and pumping engines, pit shafts, railways, and other colliery plant, erected and being in and upon the said lands. The MINES and MINERALS under 34A. 0R. 26P. of freehold land without the surface, and the various seams of COAL and IRONSTONE under 53A. 1R. 27P. of land adjoining the freeholds, and held under a lease for 40 years from the 24th day of June, 1866, together with the engines, railway, and plant upon the lands comprised in the said lease. The mines include all the principal seams of coal and ironstone in the North Staffordshire coal field.

The mineral property is situate in close proximity to the towns of Burslem and Tunstall, and within a short distance of the Trent and Mersey Canal. A branch of the North Staffordshire Railway to Tunstall, as also the Potteries loop line, are now in course of construction through the property, and the company are under obligation to complete both these lines before the 15th of July, 1872. The Pinnox and Chell Collieries are traversed by a private locomotive railway leading to and joining the main street of the town of Tunstall, which may be readily connected with one or both of the above-named branches of the North Staffordshire Railway.

There is another wharf in connection with these collieries at Brownhills, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, from which the mineral produce is conveyed to South Staffordshire and other districts.

The property also affords convenient sites for the erection of blast furnaces and other ironworks, and contains an ample supply of excellent ironstone, as well as coal suitable for the manufacture of iron.

Cards to view Greenway Bank may be obtained from Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, of the firm of Messrs. JOSEPH COOKSEY and SONS, Auctioneers and Mining Engineers, West Bromwich; Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, of the firm of Messrs. ELIAS DORNING, Esq., C.E., 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester; JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Ince Hall, Wigan, and Bilton Grange, Rugby; Messrs. SLATER, HEELIS, and Co., Solicitors, Manchester; Messrs. BROCKLEHURST, WRIGHT, and MAIR, Solicitors, Macclesfield; Messrs. BLAKE and TRAFFORD, Solicitors, Northwich; Mr. GEORGE LLOYD, Solicitor, Liverpool; Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, and RAWLEY, Solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. WEDLAKE and LETTS, Solicitors, 3, Mitre-court, Temple, London, E.C.; and Mr. KEARY, Solicitor, Stoke-upon-Trent; and at the place of sale.

WEDLAKE AND LETTS, 3, Mitre-court, Temple, London (Agents for William Keary, Esq., of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Plaintiff's Solicitor).

HEPWORTH IRON AND COAL AND PIPE AND BRICK WORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE IRONWORKS, PIPE AND BRICK WORKS, AND COLLIERIES AT CROW EDGE, in HEPWORTH, near Hazelhead Station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

The IRONWORKS consist of two blast-furnaces, one 16 ft. diameter, and the other 19 ft. diameter. The iron produced is among the very best in Yorkshire. The blast-engine is powerful, the cylinder 42 in., and 9 ft. stroke; the blast cylinder 88 in., sufficiently powerful for three or four furnaces. Hot-blast ovens, with the usual hauling machinery. A casting and moulding house, artificers' shops, casting-house, cranes, locomotive engine, weighing-machines, carters, and numerous other buildings.

The CLAYWORKS consist of a powerful high-pressure ENGINE, cylinder 27 in., 4 ft. stroke; grinding and pug mill; 2 clay-pans, one 9 ft., and one 6 ft. diameter; pipe-machine, and 4 large brick and pipe sheds; clay-house; and several well-built brick and pipe kilns.

The FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS contain an area of 104A. 2R. 3P., more or less.

There are several RESERVOIRS, with an abundant supply of superior water. These WORKS are situated about a mile from the Hazelhead Station, and are connected with the railway by a branch line worked by a locomotive engine. They are within half-an-hour from Sheffield, and an hour from Manchester.

The COLLIERIES and IRONSTONE MINES are situate in the townships of HEPWORTH and Foolsome, and are connected with the ironworks by railway. The MINERALS are held under lease from the Trustees of the Duke of Leeds and others for various terms, about 19 years unexpired.

The COAL BEDS are the Halifax Hard Bed and Halifax Soft Bed; the former is used for boilers and calcining, the latter for smelting, and is one of the best coals in Yorkshire.

There is a large field of IRONSTONE ungot. There are about 400 acres of Soft Coal on the west side of the throw still unworked, a large proportion of which is already leased.

There is a railway and tunnel for conveying the coal and ironstone to the ironworks, with stationary engine at each end of tunnel.

The Hard Bed Coal and Fire-clay are worked at Crow Edge, adjoining the iron and brick works. The coal is of the unusual thickness of 32 in., and the fire-clay lies immediately under the coal, is from 15 to 18 in. thick.

There is a large field of Hard Bed Coal and Fire-clay; the latter is excellent, and can be cheaply got with the coal. There is a bed of Superior Surface Clay, used for blue bricks.

These works have been established for about twelve years, and have been developed and fitted up with every modern improvement at an enormous cost. The sudden and unexpected death of the last proprietor has caused them to be brought into the market for sale under very exceptional circumstances by his trustees and mortgagees.

The premises are in complete working order, and may be entered upon without delay; very little expenditure beyond the working capital will be necessary. This concern is well worthy the attention of any individual or company having the command of a moderate capital, and will be disposed of on terms to warrant competition.

The most thorough investigation and examination is invited, and every requisite detail and particulars will be furnished on application to J. N. HARRIS, Esq., Highborn House, near York; or CHADWICK and SON, Solicitors, Dewsbury.

N.B.—A considerable proportion of the purchase-money may remain at interest if required. Mr. RICHARD TRAVIS, the clerk in charge, will show the works on application.

**In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.**

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the REPERY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday, the 14th day of July next, at Twelve o'clock in noon, at the REPERY TIN AND COPPER MINE, in the parish of LANIVET, within the said Stannaries, in One Lot, and subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, the INTEREST of the said COMPANY in the MINING SETT or GRANT under which its mining operations have been carried on, and also the undermentioned

MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS, viz. :—
ONE 36-in. cylinder DRAWING AND STAMPING ENGINE, with 18 ft. fly wheel attached; ONE BOILER, 10 tons.
ONE 8-in. cylinder horizontal high-pressure ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke; ONE BOILER, 6 tons; 6 ft. water wheel and gear; about 25 fms. of pitwork; 14 ft. 8 in. doorpiece; 1 1/2 ft. 8 in. working; 16 ft. 8 in. windbox; 25 stamp heads; 3 stamps' axles; frames and gratings; horse wheel; beam, stays, and stand; shaft tackle; shears, shovels, and stays; 80 fms. of launders; 50 fms. 3/4 inch chain; 50 fms. of 4 in. rope; 100 fms. of other rope; 60 fms. of 1/4 in. ditto; tin dressing floors; poppet heads; 10 wheelbarrows; grinding stone and frame; about 5 tons of new and old iron; large quantity of old timber; saw pit frame; carpenters' bench; crab winch; 4 winze kipples; 50 fms. of ladders; miners' chests; half sieves; sieves; steel; lead; hemp; bolts; bars; iron pipes; iron rods; 2 anvils; vice; screw and screw stock; pulleys; shovels; windlass; new smiths' bellows; cast-iron bearings; smiths' mallets; and other tools; leather; burning house; oven; wood house, 35 ft. by 16 ft.; account house and office furniture; and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.
For further particulars, apply to the Bailiff in charge at the said mine, or to Messrs. HODGE, HOOKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 28th, 1871.

**VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND
FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.**

MR. BROUGH is instructed by the Executors of the late JOSHUA BOWER, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1871, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, all those

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES, In the following lots, viz. :—
LOT I.
All that valuable and well-known colliery, called BURRADON COLLIERY, situated in the parish of Earsdon, in the County of Northumberland, and about seven miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the West-lead and Annetsford royalties attached, together with the COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and other effects belonging to and held therewith.

LOT II.
All that valuable and well-known colliery, called COXLEDGE COLLIERY, situate in the parish of Gosforth, in the County of Northumberland, and about two miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the extensive royalties of Fawdon, Dinnington, and Morley Hill attached, together with the COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, FIRE-BRICK WORKS, FARMS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK belonging to and held with the same.

The brick works are of recent erection, and the bricks, being of the first quality, command an extensive sale.

The coal of both collieries (a first-class steam coal) is well known in both the London and continental markets.

The former is known in the London market as "Bower's West Hartley Steam Coal," and is on the lists of the English Government, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company's, &c., and the latter is sold by the names of "Kenton West Hartley" and "Bower's West Hartley."

Both coals are shipped on the River Tyne, the collieries in each case being within an easy distance of the shipping places.

These collieries offer an investment seldom to be met with. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Auctioneer; Mr. GEORGE YEWALL, Solicitor, Leeds; or Mr. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Solicitor, 3, Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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SALE OF AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, known as the

GARDEN LODGE AND PEN Y GARDEN ESTATE.

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The property comprehends the MANSION HOUSES and RESIDENCES, known as "Garden Lodge" and "Pen y Garden," with the extensive ranges of OUTBUILDINGS, GARDENS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c., belonging thereto, containing in the whole about 160 statute acres of arable, pasture, and woodlands, entirely in a ring fence, abounding in COAL, IRONSTONE, and other MINERALS, which latter are being worked by a company under the powers and stipulations contained in a lease, dated the 14th March, 1863, for thirty-one years, and also several COTTAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, GARDENS, &c., belonging thereto.

Upon the estate an extremely valuable QUARRY OF FREESTONE has been opened, which, from its proximity to the railway, cannot fail to yield a large income.

The estate is bounded on the north-east side by the turnpike-road from Wrexham to Ruabon, and is intersected by a branch of the Great Western Railway, by which the minerals are conveyed direct from the pits to all parts of the Kingdom.

Any further particulars may be had by applying to Messrs. CHURTON and ELPHICK, Auctioneers, Chester.

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TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, this EXCELLENT COLLIERY, area about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, containing the MAIN and OTHER COALS, and is in FULL WORK, situate close to the extensive fire-brick works, a tramway connecting some of the same with the pits, and a branch railway that is partly made is intended to join the Connah's Quay Railway, which communicates with the shipping port at Connah's Quay. There is also an extensive land sale for house fire and potter's coals.

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TO BE SOLD, a very superior QUARRY, situated in the parish of PISTILL, near the town of NEVIN, CARNARVONSHIRE. Easy of transit, and of quality unequalled in the country.
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SHALE AND MINERAL FIELD, in the LANDS of ALDERSTONE, Parish of MIDCALDER, County of EDINBURGH, TO LET ON LEASE. It is close to the New Park Station, Caledonian Railway, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the celebrated Shale Oil-producing Works of Messrs. Young and Co.

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TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the HUNSTANWORTH and NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES, the former about 3534 acres, and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W. B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

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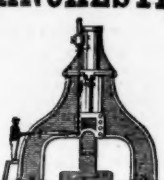
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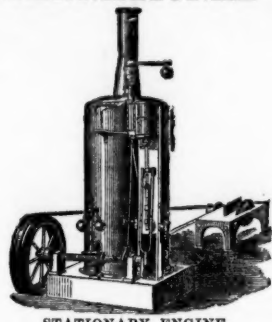
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TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MACADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

**BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE-CRUSHING MACHINE,**

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ ton of the hardest trap or winstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS.

It has also just received a SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the Globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States, and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last 12 months, and Capt. Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company,
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Edon Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaws about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.
WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stone and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.
JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.
SILAS WILLIAMS.

Your stone breaker gives us great satisfaction. We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrites with it in seven hours.
H. R. Marsden, Esq.
EDWARD AARON,
Weston, near Runcorn.

For illustrated catalogue, circulars, and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**GALLOWAY'S
PATENT CONICAL WATER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.**

The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary fluid boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—

The POWER OF THE BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.

The CIRCULATION OF THE WATER is MUCH IMPROVED, and UNEQUAL EXPANSION with its attendant evils, PREVENTED.

LIABILITY TO PRIME IS LESSENED.

These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.

They can be fixed by any boiler-maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,
MANCHESTER,

Makers of Wrought-iron Parallel Tubes, 40s. p. cwt.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"GALLOWAY BOILER,"

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND OF WHICH ARE NOW AT WORK.

BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

General Millwrighting.—Hydraulic Machinery.—Polishing, Grinding, and other Machines for Plate Glass.

LEAD ROLLING MILLS AND PIPE PRESSES. CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON GIRDER BRIDGES.

HALEY AND OTHER LIFTING JACKS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.—SCREW BOLTS, STEEL PUNCHING BEARS.

Shearing and Punching Machines Bending Rolls, and every description of Boilermakers' Tools, &c., &c.

CHAS. PRICE AND CO.'S RANGOON ENGINE OIL,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. DOCKYARDS AND FLEET.

THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery. As a lubricant it is equal to the best Spermin or Lard Oil, while it possesses the great advantage of being entirely free from any principle which will corrode the metal bearings.

For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character adapted to the nature of the work to be done.

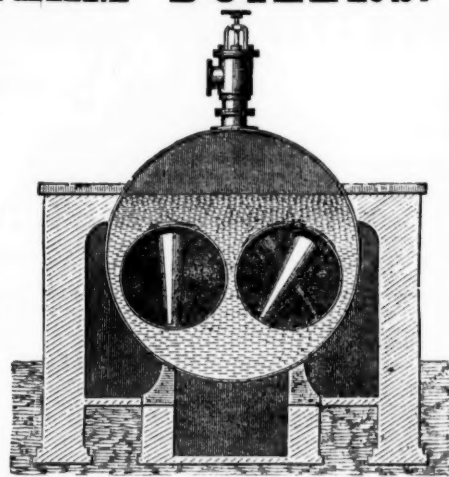
"I herewith certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is indeed calculated to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation.

"The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Spermin or Lard Oil.

"T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c. &c.
Every parcel of the Oil sent from the works bears the Trade Mark of the Firm.

LONDON: CASTLE BAYNARD, UPPER THAMES STREET.

WORKS: MILLWALL, POPLAR!



Section of Cornish Boiler, showing application of the "Galloway" Tubes.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE MANUFACTURERS,

LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

Prize Medal 1851 1853, 1862, for MILL BANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

MR. HENRY GIBSON will OPEN his NEW OFFICES at No. 7, ST. BENET PLACE, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, on Wednesday, the 12th of July next, and will then be happy to renew business transactions with all his old friends.

AMERICAN MINES.

MR. ROSS BROWNE, formerly United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, intends RETURNING to the PACIFIC COAST about the 20th of July, and is desirous of FORMING ENGAGEMENTS, in the interest of Purchasers, to EXAMINE and REPORT upon MINES and MINING PROPERTIES in COLORADO, NEVADA, UTAH, CALIFORNIA, and the adjacent States and Territories.

Applications, in writing, addressed to Mr. BROWNE, No. 5, Duke-street, Portland-place, will receive attention.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON AND COLORADO COMPANY, having responsible connections throughout the entire district of Colorado, can FURNISH the most reliable GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, and ENGINEERING SURVEYS, MAPS, PLANS, and VALUATIONS of NEW PROPERTIES, as well as REPORTS and SAMPLES for ASSAY of any particular property required. One member of the company, who resided in Colorado for more than eight years, will again visit it shortly, and would personally report on or negotiate any matter, if required.

For terms, apply to the LONDON AND COLORADO COMPANY, 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London.

DICKER'S AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON MINING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

4, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, E.C.

Established in 1868.

The fullest and reliable information relative to Australian Gold Mine Investments can always be obtained from the undersigned.

THOMAS DICKER,
(Late Editor of the "Mining Record," Melbourne).

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE AND SHARE DEALER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL (Son of the late Thos. Carter), transacts Business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day. References exchanged when required.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, CHESTER, having a thorough knowledge of the Lead Mining Districts in Wales, are ENABLED to FURNISH the BEST and MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION on all WELSH LEAD MINES.

Messrs. CAMERON and Co. have FOR DISPOSAL, at £1 each, some SHARES in TWO MINES of great promise, likely ere long to advance considerably in price. Also A FEW SHARES FOR SALE in a VALUABLE COLLIERY that will pay a high rate of interest, and special business operations in Sweetland Creek Gold Mine, Roman Gravel, Tankerville, and Perkins Beach Mines.

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MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO.,

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MINING SHARE BROKERS, HAVE the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS,

FINANCIAL AGENT,
60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

MR. JOHN POOLE, ENGINEER, HAYLE, CORNWALL, having had thirty years' experience in the leading manufacturing of the county, is in a good position to procure NEW and SECONDHAND ENGINES, and MINING MACHINERY IN GENERAL, for Foreign and Home Mines. Inspections and valuations attended to.

CAPTAIN ABASALOM FRANCIS,

GOGINAN, ABERYSTWYTH.

MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR. The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines of the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABASALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABASALOM FRANCIS, as above.

FREDERICK MIRLS,

ENGINEER AUCTIONEER,
VALUER AND SURVEYOR,
17, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

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(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

COLLIERY PLANT, IRONWORKS, &c.

Estimates for Periodical Surplus Sales, Annual Valuations, &c.
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TURN TABLES.

TO OWNERS OF TRAMWAYS, AND OTHERS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY IMPROVED IRON TURN TABLES, with all necessary Fittings, Fastenings, Bolts, &c., 12 ft. diameter, £40; 13 ft. diameter, £45. Specifications and lithographs on application to—

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ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,
Bourne's Patent Spherical Governors, Bourne's Patent Feedwater Heaters,
Bourne's Patent Gas Furnaces, Bourne's Patent Coal-dust Furnaces,
PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
66, MARK LANE, LONDON.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

(Snow Hill Station),

BIRMINGHAM.

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—The Field, July 31, 1869.

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

res.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
0	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	75 0 0	22 20 dia.
0	Ashbury Co. [L.]	90 0 0	40 25 dia.
0	Black-aven Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 10 0	—
10	Bolewood, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]	30 0 0	30 35 pm.
10	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	7 10 0	5 6 1/2 pm.
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	80 0 0	10 9 dia.
100	Cannell and Co. [L.]	27 10 0	7 1/2 dia.
22	Ebbw Vale Co. [L.]	8 0 0	1 1/2 dia.
6	Fairbairn Engineering	20 0 0	8 10
20	General Mining Association [L.]	10 0 0	1/2 dia. par.
15	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0	1/2 dia. par.
10	Ironmasters' Company [L.]	10 0 0	—
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0	25 28 pm.
2 1/2	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	4 0 0	2 1/2 dia.
4	Murphy Iron Ore [L.]	3 10 0	2 1/2 dia.
1	Nerunda Coal and Iron	0 7 0	par.
25	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25 0 0	1 1/2 dia.
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	35 0 0	1 1/2 dia.
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0	1 dia. par.
20	Patent Shaft and Axle Co. [L.]	10 0 0	6 1/2 dia. par.
10	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	20 18 dia.
18	Ditto New	15 0 0	6 5 dia.
200	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	45 0 0	8 1/2 dia.
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co.	60 0 0	40 42 pm.
100	Ditto ditto New	10 0 0	8 9 pm.
100	Thames Iron Company	10 0 0	9 11 pm.
7 1/2	Titanic Iron and Steel	0 0 0	—
100	Vancouver Coal [L.]	0 0 0	1 1/2 dia.
10	Van Iron Ore [L.]	10 0 0	—
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	100 0 0	12 10 dia.
75	Ditto ditto	75 0 0	12 10 dia.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8	0 0 0	—
30000	Alcon Caelan, s-l, Cardig.	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1871
6000	Boscawell, s-l, St. Just	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1871
200	Botallack, s-l, St. Just	91 5 0	—	230 250	395 5 0	3 0 0	May 1871
30000	Brookwood, s-l, Cardigan	2 10 0	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 12 0	0 1 0	Apr. 1871
4000	Brookwood, s-l, Cardigan	1 16 0	—	—	0 17 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1871
5004	Bwell Consols, s-l, Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 2 0	May 1870
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 14 6	0 2 0	Dec. 1870
565	Cargill, s-l, Newlyn	16 5 7	—	—	15 15 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1869
2400	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 0	30	28 30	31 15 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1871
867	Cwm Erwin, c. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	394 10 0	2 0 0	July 1869
128	Cwm-y-with, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	277 10 0	2 10 0	July 1869
280	Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham	300 0 0	—	—	1153 0 0	4 0 0	May 1871
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	100	100 105	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1870
656	Ding Dong, c. Guisalt	49 14 6	—	—	257 2 6	3 0 0	Apr. 1871
1432	Dolcoath, c. l, Camborne	32 4 6	180	165 170	1 3 3	0 1 0	July 1871
12800	Drake Wells, c. Calstock	3 10 0	—	—	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1871
6144	East Cardigan, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	4 1/4	5 1/4	11 11 3	0 3 0	Apr. 1871
3000	East Darren, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	11 11 3	0 3 0	Apr. 1871
6400	East Pool, s-l, c. Cardigan	9 9 9	13 1/4	13 1/4	18 16 0	0 2 0	May 1871
1906	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	3 9 0	20	18 1/2	78 10 0	0 10 0	June 1871
2900	Fedale, s-l, Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1870
8000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
3950	Garston, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	14 3 0	0 6 0	June 1871
15000	Great Laxey, s-l, Isle of Man	4 0 0	16	15 1/2	15 12 0	0 3 0	June 1870
3000	Great Northern Manganese	4 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1871
5008	Great Wheal Vor, c. Helston	40 0 0	10	10 10 1/4	18 12 0	0 3 0	June 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), c. l, c.	4 19 0	45	42 44	57 0 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
25000	Herodfoot, c. near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	—	27 2 1/2	1 10 0	Dec. 1870
165	Levant, c. l, Cardiganshire	15 10 0	—	—	1101 0 0	2 0 0	June 1871
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	6 1/4	6 1/4	343 10 0	2 0 0	June 1871
1800	Minera Mining Co., c. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1871
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. l, c.	7 0 0	—	—	289 3 3	3 15 0	May 1871
6400	New Pembroke, c. l, Par Station	5 0 0	—	—	0 4 6	0 2 0	July 1870
3000	North Levant, c. St. Just	10 12 0	—	—	0 7 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1871
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c. Illogan	3 11 8	2 1/4	2 1/4	0 5 6	0 1 6	June 1871
266	Pendardue United, c. l, Camb.	86 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1871
6000	Penhalla, c. St. Agnes	7 0 0	—	—	470 10 0	7 0 0	June 1871
500	Phenicia, c. l, Linkinhorne	15 0 0	—	—	0 17 6	0 10 0	Apr. 1871
1772	Polbarn, c. St. Agnes	47 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870
3000	Princes of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	1 1/4	1 1/4	10 6 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1869
1120	Providence, c. l, Uny Lelant	10 6 7	31	27 28	102 2 6	1 0 0	June 1871
15000	Queen, s-l, Calstock	0 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1870
6869	Rosewell Hill & Ransom, c. l	4 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
512	South Cardigan, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	190	190 200	665 10 0	3 0 0	May 1871
6128	South Cornwall, c. l, Camborne	5 5 6	6 1/4	6 1/4	0 7 6	0 2 0	June 1871
6000	South Darren, c. Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	June 1870
497	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	18 18 9	40	26 38	374 16 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
396	St. Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	36 17 9	—	—	16 15 0	0 1 0	June 1871
242	St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives	10 15 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c. l	3 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1870
12000	Tankerville, c. l, Salop	6 0 0	18	17 1/2	1 0 0	0 6 0	May 1871
6000	Tincroft, c. l, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	54	52 53	30 18 6	1 15 0	May 1871
3000	Trumpler Consols, c. Helston	11 10 0	—	—	13 2 0	0 15 0	Mar. 1871
15000	Van, c. Llandilo	4 5 0	25	25 26	4 14 0	0 12 0	June 1871
3000	W. Chiverton, c. l, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	—	—	49 7 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1871
512	West Wheal Frances, c. Illogan	106 15 0	43 1/2	40 45	6 10 0	1 0 0	June 1871
400	W. Wheal Frances, c. Illogan	47 0 0	135	130 135	676 10 0	2 10 0	June 1871
12288	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1871
512	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	5 2 6	65	50 60	632 10 0	1 0 0	June 1868
4296	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	10 15 0	—	—	33 10 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1870
1024	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	8 4 6	9	8 1/2	6 8 0	0 7 6	May 1871
896	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	13 17 6	15	14 15	13 12 6	0 5 0	Apr. 1871
1024	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	8 0 0	12	10 10 1/2	72 17 6	0 10 0	June 1871
1000	W. Mary Ann, c. l, Plymouth	2 12 6	—	—	48 3 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1869
80	Wheal Oriel, c. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	252 3 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1871
12000	Wheal Oriel, c. St. Just	61 0 0	25	22 24	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1871
4096	Wheal Oriel, c. St. Just	10 14 6	8	7 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1871
71 00	Wicklow, c. l, Wicklow	2 10 0	6 1/4	6 1/4	50 2 6	0 5 0	Sept. 1870

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35000	Amalillo, l, Spain*	2 0 0	2	1 1/2	0 15 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1871
130000	Almaden & El Tiro Consolidated, s-l	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 1 6	0 1 6	Oct. 1870
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 0 0	15	16 17	0 1 6	0 6 0	Apr. 1868
15000	Cape Copper Mining*	0 15 0	—	—	0 7 6	0 10 0	Apr. 1871
30000	Central American Association*	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0	July 1868
21000	Colorado Terribles, s-l, Colorado*	5 0 0	6	6 1/2	0 6 0	0 1 6	June 1871
10000	Copahu Mining Co., Chile*	16 10 0	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1869
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey	0 14 0	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 3 9	0 4 0	Mar. 1870
70000	English and Australian, c-l	2 10 0	—	—	1 19 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1869
25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*	2 0 0	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 5 4	0 2 6	Mar. 1870
10000	Gonnes, l, Sardinia	5 0 0	—	—	10 percent.	—	Aug. 1868
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austral.	1 0 0	3 1/4	3 1/4	0 10 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
15000	Linares, l, Spain*	3 0 0	4	3 1/2	12 18 4	0 5 0	Mar. 1871
50000	Panuello, c, Chile*	4 0 0	2	1 1/2	—	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontchibaud, s-l, France*	20 0 0	17	16 17	7 1 8	1 16 0	Nov. 1869
100000	Port Phillip, c. Guinea*	1 0 0	1	1 1/4	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1871
120000	Scottish Australian Min. Co., l	1 0 0	3	1 1/2	6 per cent.	—	Apr. 1871
10000	Sierra Bonita, c, California*	1 0 0	4	4 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1871
10000	South American, c. Nevada*	5 0 0	7	5 3/4	0 7 2	0 7 2	Mar. 1871
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	15 0 0	30	28 30	81 10 0	4 5 0	Dec. 1867
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	4	4 1/4	0 18 0	0 4 0	May 1871
50000	Victoria (London) [26000 s-l pd., 25000 lms. pd.]	4 0 0	—	—	0 9 7	0 7 0	July 1868